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Economists Warn of 'Havoc' With U.S. Policy

BK0305085394 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN FINANCIAL REVIEW in English 19 Apr 94 p 10

[Commentary by Peter Gill]

[Text] Tough U.S. trade action against China and Japan "would bring havoc and the dogs of war" to the whole Asia-Pacific region, according to a group of leading Australian and regional economists.

The dark potential of aggressive U.S. action is countered with suggestions that countries in the Asia-Pacific region must remain committed to free trade, accelerate trade liberalization, and draw the U.S. back into the so-called "open regionalism".

The Asia-Pacific Economics Group—which includes Australian National University Professors Ross Garnaut and Peter Drysdale as principals and other economists from around the region—criticizes the current thrust of U.S. trade policy but maintains that America cannot be isolated and ignored by countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The latest Asia Pacific Profiles—published yesterday by the Asia-Pacific Economics Group in conjunction with Ernst and Young—paints a picture of continued growth in East Asia in 1994.

Among the majors, the profiles suggest Japan will return to growth, the boom conditions in China will ease slightly, Korea's growth rate will increase marginally, and Hong Kong, Taiwan, Indonesian, and Malaysia will generally match existing growth rates.

In an extensive discussion of the troubled trade policy environment, the economists encourage countries in the region to further liberalize trade and effectively remove the incentive for unilateral U.S. action. "What the Western Pacific can reasonably demand from the United States is genuine commitment to the rules and spirit of the multilateral system, and consultation within APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] on proposed departures from them," the latest Profiles says. "The withdrawal of most-favoured-nation treatment (by the U.S.) from one country (China) is a threat to the multilateral system as well as to Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation: "The same can be said of unilateral punitive action (by the U.S. against Japan) under Super 301. There would be no neat containment of the consequences of such action to U.S. bilateral relations with particular countries. It would bring havoc and the dogs of war to the whole region."

Against such a disturbing backdrop, Professor Garnaut and Professor Drysdale argue that countries in the region should accelerate trade liberalization plans—even to the point of allowing the U.S. to "free ride" and gain benefits while not opening its own market further.

The economists flag their concern at the sudden reversal of fortunes in the trade arena after the "brilliant trade policy triple play" which saw the NAFTA [North American Free Trade Agreement] pass Congress and a successful APEC leaders meeting in Seattle in November and a conclusion to the Uruguay Round in December. "And now, four months after Seattle, it seems that the two sides of the Pacific, lying in the same bed of commitment to trade liberalization and free trade, have discovered that they have different dreams."

Professor Garnaut and Professor Drysdale attribute part of this scenario to the lag in perceptions across the Pacific that the economic center of gravity has moved west to East Asia.

"Americans underestimate the corrosion of their overwhelming power, and their capacity to lead by fiat. East Asians underestimate the expansion of their influence on the international system, and their responsibility for systemic leadership."

North Korea

MOFA Statement Distributed as UN Document

SK0505053594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—The statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated April 28 proposing to the United States to hold negotiation for the establishment of a new peace arrangement that could guarantee peace and security on the Korean peninsula on a practical basis was distributed as official document S/1994/513 of the United Nations Security Council on April 28.

ROK Accused of 'Disturbing' Talks With U.S.

SK0505105694 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1225 GMT 4 May 94

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Ho-sam: "Unjust and Unreasonable Act"]

[Text] The insurance of durable peace on the Korean peninsula has been raised as a vital issue which should not be delayed any longer.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry on 28 April announced a statement pertaining to this issue, and proposed to the U.S. side that negotiations be held between the DPRK and the United States in order to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and to provide a new peace insurance system, replacing the present Korean armistice organization which cannot play any role in preventing a war.

This is a most reasonable proposal for preventing a new war from occurring on the Korean peninsula on which the situation is strained to an extreme pitch [kuktoro kinjangdoeo innun] and for insuring durable peace. Therefore, fair public opinion of the world actively welcomed this.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities, interfering in our reasonable proposal, are attempting to disturb it.

According to a report, the South Korean authorities on 3 May said that our proposal for DPRK-U.S. negotiations on replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement should be discussed by the North and the South through direct talks after the nuclear problem of the North is completely resolved. They noted that they will reveal the government position at a meeting of the unification and security policy adjustment council and will inform the United Nations and the United States of the position.

In an informal talk with reporters that day, the puppet foreign minister, claiming that the issue of a peace agreement is not the issue to be negotiated between our Republic and the United States, said that even if this issue is discussed at a third round of DPRK- U.S. talks, it will not be adopted as an agenda item.

Such remarks by the South Korean authorities reveal their insidious attempt to hinder negotiations between us and the United States over the issue of insuring everlasting peace on the Korean peninsula from being realized and to interfere in and disturb the negotiations.

As everyone knows, the armistice status has lasted over 40 years in Korea. This is indeed an abnormal situation. During this period, our Republic put forward various reasonable proposals and initiatives with a view to preventing a new war by all means from occurring in Korea, and made all efforts to achieve them.

However, the United States, going counter to this, systematically abrogated [chegyejoguro pagihaewatta] what were agreed on in the Armistice Agreement. The United States brought modern lethal weapons into South Korea in a concealed manner in the past. However, it is now openly introducing new missiles in broad daylight.

Because of this, the Korean Armistice Agreement has been reduced to a scrap of paper incapable of insuring peace on the Korean peninsula, and the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] has become only a nominal organization practically with no masters.

Under this very situation, our Republic proposed this time for negotiations with the United States with a view to establishing a new peace insurance system on the Korean peninsula. However, the South Korean puppets are attempting to interfere in this presumptuously.

This is a totally unreasonable act not only in view of international laws but also from the standpoint of the very parties that signed the Armistice Agreement. As everyone knows, in view of international laws, the armistice means a temporary suspension of combat action, not a total peace. Therefore, a peace agreement should be concluded between the parties in hostilities so that unstable peace be turned into total peace.

Only our Republic and the U.S. side are eligible to conclude a peace agreement in our country. This is because the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed between the two parties with the Korean People's Army [KPA] and the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] as one side and the UN Forces as the other. In addition, who represented the side of the KPA and CPV at that time was our Republic and who represented the UN Forces side was the United States.

The very parties that concluded the Korean Armistice Agreement are our Republic and the United States and those who signed the Agreement are none other than our Republic and the United States. Thus, it is not necessary even to mention that the South Korean authorities have no justification whatsoever to interfere in this.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities are raving about the issue of measures for a peace agreement on the

Korean peninsula, and so forth. This is indeed a laughable act going counter to common sense.

Such an unreasonable act by the South Korean puppets again proves that they are not interested in peace on the Korean peninsula and reunification of the nation even to a slightest degree but are pursuing only division and war by disturbing DPRK-U.S. negotiations and talks.

The South Korean authorities should not run wild without sensing where they can stand and where they can sit but act with discretion. Their reckless act will only invoke denunciation and mockery of fair public opinion of the world.

'Ridiculous', 'Imprudent' Act Noted

SK0505051994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 5 May 94

["Ridiculous and Imprudent Act"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities decided to hold a meeting of the "Unification and Security Policy Coordinating Council" on May 6 in order to confirm their position that the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement which the North proposed to the United States must be discussed through direct North-South dialogue after the complete settlement of the nuclear issue of the North and notify the United States and the United Nations of this position.

Papers here today brand this as a ridiculous and imprudent act.

An analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

The replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and establishment of a new peace arrangement are questions that can be solved only between the DPRK and the United States, the parties concerned for the Armistice Agreement. The authorities of South Korea, not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement, are not qualified or justified for poking their nose in it.

It is the United States that holds all powers in South Korea including the military prerogative. Therefore, the question of the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement cannot be solved through dialogue with the South Korean authorities who are deprived of the military prerogative.

The South Korean puppets' opposition to DPRK-USA negotiation for peace on the pretext of the "settlement of the nuclear issue of the North" and their call for "direct North-South dialogue" clearly show that they want neither the settlement of the nuclear issue nor the establishment of new peace arrangement.

Their ulterior intention is to block the DPRK-USA negotiation for peace arrangement at any cost.

If the South Korean authorities want peace, they must not obstruct the DPRK-USA negotiation for the establishment of a new peace arrangement.

An analyst of MINJU CHOSON warns that if the South Korean puppets continue to resort to despicable acts to prevent the realisation of the just proposal of the North, they will encounter bitterer criticism and rejection from the people at home and abroad.

U.S., ROK Conduct Military Exercise 3 May

SK0505050194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—Pacific-based U.S. F-15 fighter bombers, FA-18 pursuit-assault planes and warplanes of other types and warplanes of the U.S. Airforce in South Korea and the puppet Airforce, over 450 in all, staged a military exercise against the North in the sky above the area near the Military Demarcation Line on May 3, according to military sources.

Meanwhile, tanks of the South Korean puppet Army deployed in Kumpa-ri, Paju County, fired about 20 shells at Hapo-ri of the same county and large-calibre gun units that had taken position in Mago-ri of Yonchon County, Yongsan-ri of Paju County, and Yulli-ri of Chorwon County of South Korean Kangwon Province fired some 70 shells into the area adjacent to the Demilitarized Zone.

The war moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets getting more wanton prove that they are rushing toward confrontation and war, going against peace and detente in Korea.

Malaysian Minister Urges Reason in Nuclear Issue

SK0405110294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)—"The nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula must be resolved by means of negotiation, not by means of pressure", said the defence minister of Malaysia at a press conference.

"Malaysia," he went on, "considers that the countries concerned should show reason in settling the problem of the Korean peninsula and not cause a war. If any party resorts to a means of high pressure, a war would break out in that region and it would affect the security of the Asia-Pacific region."

"Malaysia hopes the countries concerned sit at a negotiating table and resolve this issue in a peaceful way and opposes any country building up nuclear weapons or increasing nuclear capacity," he said.

ROK Development of Fast Breeder Reactor Viewed

SK0505153294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 5 May 94

["Hanminjon on Development of Fast Breeder Reactor in S. Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) published a white paper on May 2 denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for stepping up nuclear armament through the development of the fast breeder reactor, according to the Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation.

The South Korean rulers' design to develop the fast breeder reactor began in the '80s and they started the development of a prototype reactor in cooperation with Japan at the beginning of the '90s, the white paper said, and continued:

The "government" authorities signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of atomic energy with Japan on May 25, 1990, and agreed with it to "promote the exchange and joint study of atomic technologies." It discussed with Japan "the joint promotion of the development of technologies of the next-generation atomic reactor" at the "South Korea-Japan consultative meeting on atomic energy" held on November 9, 1990.

At the tete-a-tete between Kim Yong-sam and Morihiro Hosokawa in Kyongju on November 6, 1993, they agreed in secrecy to proceed with the joint development of nuclear weapons on condition that South Korea makes a clean sheet of Japan's past crimes.

The "government" authorities decided to invest about 2,000 billion won in the researches and development of atomic energy including the development of the fast breeder reactor and began developing a prototype reactor in 1992.

The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique are now running about to get the international community to recognize the "legality" of the development of the fast breeder reactor. They hosted an "international symposium on the reactors of next generation" in October 1993, in Seoul at which they wrested a promise from some officials of the International Atomic Energy Agency to "cooperate in the development of the next-generation reactor in South Korea."

Noting that the development of the fast breeder reactor accelerated by South Korea with desperate efforts together with Japan, though its economic advantage and stability are not guaranteed in the world, is motivated by their design of nuclear arms development, the white paper explained the following reasons:

Firstly, the development of the fast breeder reactor makes it possible to breed large quantities of plutonium necessary for nuclear bombs.

Secondly, it offers a ground for justifying the purchase of plutonium from other countries.

Thirdly, the fast breeder reactor must be accompanied by reprocessing facilities. This fully explains why the Kim Yong-sam group is trying so desperately to possess reprocessing facilities through the development of the fast breeder reactor.

Fourthly, the development of the fast breeder reactor itself is a process of nuclear bomb development. The designing of the fast breeder reactor is identical with that of nuclear bombs from the technical point of view.

This stark fact clearly proves that it is none other than the South Korean ruling group of traitors that reduced to a piece of waste paper long ago the joint declaration on denuclearization agreed on between the North and the South and have been hell bent on nuclear arms development on the Korean peninsula.

The white paper demanded that the South Korean authorities eliminate the pressurized heavy water reactor and the multi-purpose research reactor and, at the same time, promptly stop the development of the fast breeder reactor and that the international reactionary forces including Japan discontinue working hand in glove with the Kim Yong-sam group in the development of the fast breeder reactor directly linked to the production of nuclear bombs.

It expressed the hope that the unbiased opinion of the world will persistently keep tabs on the development of the fast breeder reactor and nuclear weapons by the South Korean rulers and invigorate the activities for checking it.

DFRF Leader on ROK Nuclear Weapons Moves

SK0505051094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 5 May 94

["Checking and Frustrating South Korean Puppets' Moves To Develop Nuclear Weapons Called For"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—Presidium member Chong Tu-hwan of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] released a press statement Wednesday in connection with the fact that the South Korean puppets' moves for the development of nuclear weapons have reached a dangerous stage. He branded the Kim Yong-sam group's moves for the development of nuclear weapons as a gross violation of the joint declaration on denuclearisation between the North and South, a perfidy and treachery to the nation and a heinous challenge to the DPRK's efforts for denuclearisation and peace.

Recalling the fact that the Wolsong heavy water reactor alone has produced as much spent nuclear fuel containing plutonium as is capable of manufacturing some 370 nuclear shells, he continues:

"The Kim Yong-sam group is putting spurs to the development of nuclear weapons of late. It proves that they have neither the idea to take hands with the fellow countrymen, nor the will to solve the reunification question of the country in a peaceful way. The Kim Yong-sam clique is undisguisedly scheming to nullify the North-South joint declaration on denuclearisation, openly talking about the 'right to possess nuclear weapons.' This is motivated by their sinister scheme to justify and legalize their development of nuclear weapons. If their moves to develop nuclear weapons are not held in check, the whole nation cannot escape a nuclear holocaust to be entailed therefrom. All people who are concerned about the future destiny of the country and the nation, if only a little, must turn out in the struggle to check and frustrate the puppets' moves to develop nuclear weapons and overthrow the Kim Yong-sam group, irrespective of party affiliation, political view and ism and ideology. "The Kim Yong-sam group must immediately stop developing nuclear weapons to destroy the nation and at once step down as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people."

More Reports on Student Demonstrations in ROK

SK0505054994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—Over 2,000 students of 40 universities and colleges in Seoul including Seoul National University, Yonsei University and Korea University had the inaugural ceremony of the seventh-term Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils (Sochongnyon) at Hongik University on May 4 and staged a demonstration calling for an objection to treacherous rice market opening and U.S. troops' withdrawal, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They said that the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique yielded to the U.S. pressure to open market so the lives of 10 million peasants and even workers are being threatened.

The students charged that the United States continues to threaten the North with a nuclear war and increase the war atmosphere on the Korean peninsula. They demanded that authorities refuse a "ratification of the final act of the Uruguay Round of world trade talks at the National Assembly," object to rice import liberalization and realise the U.S. troops' pullout and denuclearisation and disarmament and signing of peace agreement.

Kim Yong-sam's Remarks at General's Shrine Noted

SK0405063694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0534 GMT 4 May 94

["Shameless Talk About 'Patriotism'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyonyang, May 4 (KCNA) - The traitor Kim Yong-sam showed up at the Hyonchung shrine [shrine to General Yi Sun-sin] in Asan, South Chungchong Province, South Korea, some time ago and talked as if he were practising something, succeeding to the "patriotism" and "self-sacrificing spirit" of Yi Sun-sin, a famous general who performed feats in repulsing Japanese aggression at the end of the 16th century.

NODONG SINMUN today brands his mishmash as an intolerable insult to and a mockery of the patriotic spirit of the forerunners.

The news analyst says:

For his treacherous crimes, the traitor Kim Yong-sam has long since been disqualified from visiting the Hyonchung shrine or talking about Yi Sun-sin's patriotism and self-sacrificing spirit.

The crimes committed by the traitor against the people, the country and the nation over the last one year or more since his inauguration are beyond description and are indelible any time. Although he talked about some forthcoming "changes" what he will bring about is nothing but national disaster such as deepening of dependence on the United States and Japan and nuclear scourge.

Patriotism and treachery are incompatible.

Although Kim Yong-sam tries to lull the growing complaints of the South Korean people against the "civilian" rule with the mask of "patriotism" it is a mistake.

The South Korean people will never pardon the Kim Yong-sam clique which is engaged in treacheries while indiscreetly insulting the patriotic spirit of the forerunners.

Letters to South Urge Prisoners' Repatriation

Letter on Kim In-so Reported

SK0405230694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)—Kim Hwa-sim who is the daughter of the unconverted long-term prisoner, Kim In-so, sent letters to various organisations of South Korea and her father on May 4.

She is a university teacher in Pyongyang.

In her letter to the headquarters for the promotion of the repatriation of old Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan, the Human Rights Committee of the National Council of Christian Churches, the Bar Association for Democratic Society and the Family Movement for Realizing Democracy in South Korea, she appealed to them to cooperate in the return of her father to the North. She said her father should have been returned to the North at the time of the repatriation of POWs according to the international law on POWs because [words indistinct]

while active as a guerrilla, his route blocked in the strategic retreat, after going to the South Korean area during the war.

"The South Korean authorities kept my father behind bars for 33 years and seven months for he refused ideological conversion," the letter noted, and stated: "This is a very wrong act ignoring the international law and the humanitarian idea of the Red Cross."

She went on:

"That my father who is a POW should be returned to the North where his children live at an early date unhindered by any condition and reason, is a unanimous call of the entire fellow countrymen and the conscience of mankind.

"I earnestly request once again your organisations which are engaged in righteous activities in South Korea for national reconciliation and unity, democratisation of society and national reunification to continue to show deep concern for the misfortune of my family and make persistent efforts for an early repatriation of my father."

Kim Hwa-sim in the letter to her father said the DPRK Red Cross Society urged the repatriation of Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan last year and on April 19 this year, but the South side is taking an unjust attitude toward it. "This is an act ignoring the international law on the POWs," she said.

Recalling that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il recently expressed concern over the fate of the unconverted long-term prisoners in South Korea and said they should be brought back to the homeland, the letter expressed the firm belief that her father would come back to the hometown, removing obstacles lying in his path to the North, just as he won the struggle for justice for 40 years.

Letter on Ham Se-hwan Reported

SK0405230494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)—Ham Sok-yo, who lives in Ongjin County, South Hwanghae Province, sent letters to various organisations of South Korea and her brother Ham Se-hwan, who refused to be converted despite his long prison life, with regard to his repatriation to the North.

In a letter dated May 4 to the headquarters for the promotion of the repatriation of unconverted long-term prisoners Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan to the North, the Human Rights Committee of the National Council of Christian Churches, the Bar Association for Democratic Society and the Family Movement for Realizing Democracy in South Korea, she said she believed no one would dare block her brother's return home because these organisations are making much effort for his repatriation and the international law provides for the return of prisoners of war, though the South Korean authorities take issue with his guerrilla activities and "acquirement of (South Korean) nationality" [word indistinct] fetched way.

She denounced the rude behavior of the South Korean authorities in refusing to comply with the just demand of the Red Cross Society of the North for the return of Ham Se-hwan who was taken prisoner while in action during the last Korean war.

She continued:

"My brother is not willing to live in the South and cannot live there.

"He has not abandoned his principle despite all manner of persecution and has asked South Korean and international Red Cross organisations to help him return to the Northern half of the country. This is because my brother Ham Se-hwan is earnestly hoping to come back to the homeland where his family and relatives including me, his sister, live.

"I wish I could see once the face of my youngest brother, whom I raised on my back, before I leave this world. Please understand the anxious feelings of me, an old woman above 80 who is eagerly waiting for her brother to return home."

In a letter dated April 25 to her brother, she informed him of her happy life in her eighties, without any inconvenience under the care of the country as well as of the lives of the relatives.

She denounced the South Korean authorities for subjecting her brother to 34 years of imprisonment and all sorts of sufferings in a place away from home, without kith and kin for the mere reason that he refused to be converted ideologically.

She said:

"The day will surely come when we brother and sister will meet because efforts are being made here and in the South by kind-hearted people for your repatriation.

"I ask you to actively fight in order to return to the DPRK at an early date."

Zimbabwean Committee for Repatriation of Koreans

SK3004152094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 30 Apr 94

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA)—The Zimbabwean Committee for the Repatriation of Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan to the North was inaugurated in Harare on April 20.

Parliamentarian J. Macheka, secretary of the Zimbabwe-Korea Solidarity and Friendship Association, was elected chairman of the committee at the meeting.

A letter of protest to the South Korean puppet authorities was released at the meeting, which denounced their brutalities in invaliding Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan, former soldiers of the Korean People's Army, by tortures and inhumane maltreatment, keeping them in prison for tens of years for refusing to be converted, and strongly demanded that they be immediately returned to the northern half of Korea.

ROK Family Reportedly Defects to North

SK0405230994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)—A South Korean compatriot, Kim Chae-su, 34, came over to the North through a third country with his wife Min Chong-cha, 34, and his son Kim Un-chol, 11.

Born in Chunchon, South Korean Kangwon Province, he finished primary and middle schools and graduated from a high school before serving in the puppet Army for three years.

He worked at an aviation company and engaged in other jobs from 1981 and kept an aquatic products shop in his hometown before defecting to the North.

Now his parents and brothers live in South Korea.

Explaining the motive of his defection, Kim Chae-su said he learned through various channels that the people in the North were equally well off under a good policy centered on the masses. "Hearing this, I was disillusioned about the South Korean society where fraud, swindle and irregularities hold sway and I did not want to live there any longer."

"Clearly learning that the anti-communist propaganda of the South Korean authorities was all a lie, I firmly resolved to come to the North where the people live a worthy life," he said, and added: "I came over here while I was on a foreign trip with my family under the disguise of tourism."

Japanese Figures Condemn Chongnyon 'Crackdown'

SK0405110394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 2 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA)—Public figures of Japan denounced most brutal crackdown on the Osaka prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon [General Association of Korean Residents in Japan] and its branches by the Japanese police.

A member of the House of Councillors, Hideo Den, said that the police suppression of Koreans in Japan is creating an anti-DPRK atmosphere under the pretext of "nuclear suspicion against the North" faked up by the United States. "The Japanese Government must probe the truth and apologize," he demanded.

A lawyer, Shigeru Tokoi, said that the recent search reminds one of the crackdown on Koreans in Japan including the suppression of national education on the eve of the Korean war.

Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said he, as a Japanese, cannot tolerate the assault on a Korean girl student and unreasonable police search of Chongnyon when the DPRK-USA talks had collapsed and the Korean situation had become more strained.

Yasusaburo Hoshino, an honourary professor at Rikkyo University, said the recent search was like a rehearsal to mobilize the "Self-Defence Forces" in Japan in case a war breaks out in the Korean peninsula. He denounced this as an unpardonable act to incite the fever of the second Korean war.

Chongnyon Delegation, Visiting Groups Arrive

SK0305214394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 3 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA)—A delegation of officials of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) led by Kim Su-chin, a department director of Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, and a home-visiting group of Korean students in Japan and the 211th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan Monday by the ship "Mangyongbong-92" for a visit to the socialist motherland.

Returning Chongnyon Delegation Holds Meeting

SK0305214094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 3 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 1 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA)—A meeting was held in Tokyo on April 28 to hear a report from a delegation of veteran officials of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) which had visited the homeland.

Addressing the meeting, the Chief Vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, Ho Chong-man, said what the members of the large delegation of veteran officials of Chongnyon deeply felt again while staying in the homeland was that they have the illustrious leader in the person of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is best in ideology, leadership and love for the revolutionary comrades and the people.

He said the veteran officials should play a big role in strengthening and developing Chongnyon through generations into an organization intensely loyal to the illustrious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and encouraging and inspiring the Chongnyon officials and Koreans in Japan in the patriotic struggle to firmly defend the socialist homeland and Chongnyon organisation and glorify them.

He appealed to all the officials and compatriots to make greater efforts for a bigger stride forward in the patriotic work of Chongnyon with optimism and firm faith that they will unfailingly win when there is supreme commander Comrade Kim Chong-il for them.

A letter to the dear leader Marshal Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Academic, Delegation Depart for China

SK0205220094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA)—A delegation of Kum Song University of Politics headed by its president Son Ki-hak left here today to visit China.

A delegation of the Kyoto Prefectural Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan under Chongnyon [General Association of Korean residents in Japan] led by its Chairman Chong Hae-un arrived here Sunday to visit the socialist homeland.

Foreign Ministry Delegation Departs for Russia

SK0505112094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—A delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by Vice Minister Yi In-kyu left Pyongyang by air today for a visit to the Russian Federation.

Vice President Meets Outgoing Indonesian Envoy

SK0405060094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)—Vice-President Yi Chong-ok met and conversed with Indonesian Ambassador to Korea R. Muhamed Muharam Sumadipraja when the latter paid a farewell call on him at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Tuesday.

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il was on hand.

SRV Communist Party Delegation Leaves 28 Apr

SK3004144894 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 28 Apr 94

[Text] The Vietnamese Communist Party delegation led by Kong Ha, secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, left for home on a train on 28 April. Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee; Kim Yang-kon, vice director of a department of the party Central Committee; and Duong Chinh Thuc, Vietnamese ambassador to the DPRK, bid farewell to the delegation at Pyongyang Station.

Supreme People's Assembly Head Meets Cuban Envoy

SK0205220294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA)—Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop met and conversed with Cuban Ambassador to Korea Jose Ramon Rodriguez Varona at the Mansudae Assembly Hall today when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

Peruvian Party Secretary, Entourage Feted

SK0105085694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 1 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] gave a reception Saturday in honor of Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru Javier Pedro and his entourage on a visit to Korea.

Present at the reception were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

WPK Secretary Talks With Peruvian Official

SK0205050294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA)—Talks were held here Sunday between secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Hwang Chang-yop and secretary of the national executive committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru Javier Pedro.

Present at the talks were officials concerned.

At the talks the sides informed each other of their party activities and exchanged views on further developing relations between the two parties and a series of issues of common concern.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Hwang Chang-yop Meets With Turkish Delegation

SK0205215994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Workers' Party of Korea, today met and had a friendly talk with a delegation of the Turkish Association for Friendship with the People of the DPRK led by Ali Kalan, deputy general secretary of the Workers' Party of Turkey and chairman of the association.

Present there was Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairperson of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and chairperson of the Korea-Turkey Friendship Association.

The head of the delegation said, "We are greatly encouraged by the Korean people's staunch struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular."

"We will do our utmost to expand and develop friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Turkey in various fields", he stated.

Kim Il-song Greets Head of Lebanese Party

SK0105090094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 1 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings today to Walid Joumblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the party.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two parties on the road of independence against imperialism will continue to develop on good terms, the message wishes the president success in his work to completely realize the sovereignty of the country, promote the national unity and further strengthen the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Greets Algerian Counterpart

SK0105083694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 1 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Mohamed Salah Dembri upon his reappointment as foreign minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop on good terms, and wishes the Algerian foreign minister success in his responsible work.

Message to Comrade Kim Chong-il Adopted in Mali

SK0205104594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA)—A message of greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at a Malian joint seminar on the chuche idea and education which took place in Bamako.

Noting that Comrade Kim Chong-il is a brilliant thinker and theoretician, outstanding statesman and illustrious leader, the message said it was thanks to his wise guidance that the heroic Korean people were firmly defending their anthropocentric socialism with the might of the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses without any vacillation in face of the heinous moves of the imperialists and reactionaries to isolate and stifle socialist Korea.

It expressed invariable support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to defend the sovereignty of their country and their national dignity and achieve the reunification of the country.

It wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

Greetings Sent to Togolese Prime Minister

SK0405230894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)—Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Edem Kodjo on his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Togo.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further develop in the future, the message wished him great success in performing his new duty.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Polish President

SK0205105894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA) - President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Lech Walesa, president of Poland, on the national day of the Polish people.

In the message, President Kim Il-song congratulated the Polish president on the national day of the Polish people and wished Poland prosperity.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Ivorian President

SK0405105894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Henri Konan Bedie, president of the Republic of the Cote d'Ivoire, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

President Kim Il-song in the message wished him success in his work for the prosperity of the country as well as good health and happiness.

Kim Il-song Works Reported by Foreign Media

SK0505045594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song's famous works "Answers to the Questions Raised by the U.S. WASHINGTON TIMES News Coverage Group," "Answers to the Questions Raised by the U.S. CNN News Coverage Group" and

"Answers to the Questions Raised by the Japanese NHK News Coverage Group" were reported by foreign news media.

The works were reported by the Yugoslav paper POLITIKA with a portrait of President Kim Il-song under the title "President Kim Il- song: We Have No Nuclear Weapons" and by the Vietnamese TV with a picture of President Kim Il-song receiving foreign delegations.

The Danish papers BERLINGSKE TIDENDE and JYLLANDS-POSTEN reported that President Kim Il-song said the Korean people love peace and set great store by the edifices they have built by their devoted efforts.

The works were also reported under the titles "President Kim Il-song Declares Peace Is the Basic Policy and Fundamental Idea of the Workers' Party and Government of Korea," "President Kim Il-song Declares the DPRK Has No Nuclear Weapons", etc. By the Danish paper POLITIKEN, the Hungarian papers MAGYAR HIRLAP and NEPSZABADSAG, the Malaysian paper SIN CHEW JIT POH, the Egyptian papers EGYPTIAN GAZETTE, AL AKHBAR and AL AHRAM, the Pakistani paper MUSLIM, the Tunisian paper LE RENOUVEAU, the Swiss paper RENOUVEAU COTIDIEN, the Chinese paper HEILONGJIANG DAILY, the Swedish papers DAGENS NYHETER and SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET, the Jordanian papers AL RAI and AL DUSTOUR, the Kazakh paper VESNIK KAZAKHSTANA, Hungarian Radio and TV, Egyptian Central TV and Radio Jordan.

Kim Il-song Birthday Commemorative Event Ends

SK0405062094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)—Mangyongdae prize sports contest which opened on April 4 closed.

The traditional sports contest is held every year on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Sportsmen of many sports groups participated in more than 50 events of the sports contest.

Four sportsmen set new world records in 6 events.

In weightlifting, the last world records were broken by Kim Yong-nam with a lift of 203 kg in jerk for the men's 76 g category, Yi Song-hui with a total lift of 155 kilograms (68.5 kg in snatch 87.5 kg in jerk) in the women's 46 kg category, Han Kyong-sil with a lift of 70 kg in snatch for the women's 46kg category.

Kim Il-sin set a new world record in the men's 3000 metres of short-track speed skating, and six sportsmen improved Asian records in four events of weightlifing and speed skating.

58 new republican records were set by 48 sportsmen in 49 events. [sentence as received]

Literature on Kim Chong-il 'Scattered' in ROK

SK0505052894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 5 May 94

["General Kim Chong-il, Most Outstanding Genius of Military Affairs in Present Era"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—Copies of a literature titled "General Kim Chong-il Is the Most Outstanding Genius of Military Affairs in the Present Era" were recently scattered at the barracks and posts of a unit of the South Korean puppet Army near the Military Demarcation Line, stirring up the hearts of the officers and soldiers, according to Radio Voice of National Salvation from Seoul.

The literature in the name of the "Patriotic Soldiers Committee" said:

The secret of the great might of the North which is undauntedly standing against the United States styling itself "the only superpower" lies in that General Kim Chong-il, the greatest general in the world, is wisely leading the Army and the people.

General Kim Chong-il is the most outstanding genius of military affairs in the present era who is possessed of military resources of chuche, matchless courage and tested commanding art.

Thanks to his military gift, the People's Army could grow up to be a-match-for-a-hundred invincible army, a genuine national army capable of repulsing any aggression of outside forces at one blow and defending the sovereignty of the nation.

It is the great pride and honour of our nation to have such a genuine national army as the people's Army. If we are to be a true national army, we must be led by General Kim Chong-il, Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army.

The "ROK" Army soldiers should know that to turn the guns at the U.S. aggressors and their stooges with a bold decision is a patriotic action to become a genuine national army defending the sovereignty of the nation and to live up to the intention of General Kim Chong-il, the outstanding genius of military affairs produced by our nation.

Cambodia Sends Floral Basket to Kim Chong-il

SK3004115894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 30 Apr 94

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA], received a floral basket presented in joint name by Tie Banh and Tie Chamrat, co-defence ministers of Cambodia, on the 62nd KPA founding anniversary.

The floral basket was conveyed to the Korean Embassy in Phnom Penh on April 25.

Zairian Group for Study of Kim Chong-il Formed

SK0205104294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 2 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA)—The Zairean Society for the Study of Kim Chong-il's Works was inaugurated in Kinshasa on April 22.

Addressing the inaugural meeting, the chairman of the preparatory committee for the inauguration of the society said:

The immortal chuche idea founded by respected President Kim Il-song is being further developed and enriched by His Excellency Kim Chong-il. The chuche idea is a guiding idea of revolution and a banner of struggle to realize independence of the popular masses.

He said all people who espouse the chuche idea deem it their supreme desire to have the august name of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, and stressed the need to learn from him and deeply study his works.

Messages of greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted there.

Anniversary of Kim Chong-il Writing Marked

SK0505111194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 5 May 94

["Famous Work Demonstrating Invincibility of Korean-Style Socialism"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 3rd anniversary of the publication of "Our Socialism Centred on the Masses Shall Not Perish", a famous work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il (May 5, 1991).

Comrade Kim Chong-il in the work formulated the basic characteristics of the Korean-style socialism centred on the masses and its superiority, and the source of its durability and invincibility with perfect logic and crystal propositions and gave a comprehensive exposition of all the theoretical and practical questions arising in building true socialism centred on the masses.

The article headlined "Famous Work Demonstrating Invincibility of Korean-Style Socialism" says that for their richness, profundity, truth, originality, scientific and revolutionary character the ideologies and theories expounded in the work gave the faith in certain victory to the people in our era who are struggling to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and are a precious textbook of struggle and life for the revolutionary people.

The article says Korean-style socialism centred on the masses is invincible socialism because it applies the great chuche idea and provides the masses with an independent and creative life.

It quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Because it is the embodiment of the chuche idea, our socialism is a man-centred socialism under which man is the master of everything and everything serves him."

The article further says:

The basic characteristics and essential advantages of our-style socialism lie in basing on the chuche idea calling for thinking everything centering on the people and for making everything serve them.

Today our socialism is victoriously advancing unshaken by any vicious manoeuvres of the imperialists and reactionaries because it is based on and guided by the chuche idea.

Socialism is the life and soul of our people whereas the chuche idea is the life and soul of our socialism. The might of our socialism is that of the great chuche idea and as there is the chuche idea, no force can break our socialism.

In our country the popular masses are taking part in the political life as masters of the state and society and leading an active and creative life as masters of economic life.

Our socialism is indestructible socialism next because the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses has been successfully realized.

The work consummates the questions arising in strengthening the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses which is the eternal vitality of our socialism.

The party and the leader believe and boundlessly love the people and the people absolutely trust and uphold the party and the leader—this is the true feature of our singlehearted unity.

No force can break the might of our socialism in which the leader, the party and the masses are united singleheartedly. Our people will smash the anti-socialist moves of the imperialists and reactionaries and certainly achieve the final victory of the socialist cause in reliance on the might of the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses.

Daily Marks Anniversary of Kim Chong-il Work

SK0505131094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0215 GMT 3 May 94

[NODONG SINMUN 3 May article: "The Ideological Position of Our Socialism Is Impregnable"]

[Text] The genuine value and historic significance of great events or achievements are to further effloresce with the lapse of time. Twenty years have passed since the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il published the

historic 7 May document following the publication of the program of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea.

In this period, during which a glorious and brilliant era was unfolded in the accomplishment of the chuche cause, changes of which we can be proud of with dignity have been effected and abundant fruit has been produced in socialist press construction.

The press plays a great role in the development of society and in the struggle for the revolution. In the war of confrontation without sounds of guns between socialism and capitalism in today's international arena the ideological war, the war of the press, has formed a most acute and fierce struggle front.

Destroying the imperialists' reactionary ideological and press offensives and firmly defending the ideological position of socialism is a serious problem related to the destiny of socialism. Socialism, ever since its beginning, has pioneered its road and has been victorious amid the struggle against capitalism and reactionary ideological trends. The imperialists' slandering and false propaganda against socialism and their reactionary ideological and cultural offensives against it have become more cunning and vicious with each passing day.

What should we do in order to check all sorts of reactionary sophistries and corrupt and bourgeois ideology and press and, thus, to firmly lead socialist press construction to the road of victory? The press of our times and the socialist cause are faced with this historic question today.

Let us listen to the voices ringing from chuche Korea for a while. Ideology is life in socialist society. Attach great importance to pen and microphone. Reporters and journalists are vanguard standard bearers who are standing at the first line of the party's ideological front.

When and where has this resolute and revolutionary voice ever rung nobly in the history of socialist press construction? This voice with regard to the important mission of the socialist press and the vanguard roles of reporters and men of the press is a solemn declaration that can be rung only in the country upholding the great leader [widaehan yongdoja].

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the prominent, great man [kolchurhan wiin] who has unfolded the great golden age of the socialist press on this land. This is the dignified shouts of Korean reporters and men of the press who are conducting publication and press activities, upholding the dear leader Comrade Kim Chongchol as the master of the press.

The new golden age of the socialist press construction in our country was unfolded by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. In the middle of the 1970's when our party and the revolution entered an era of great change again the dear comrade leader, who had brilliantly inherited the tradition of publication and press created by the great leader and wisely led publication and press work, published the 7 May document, the immortal work, and ignited the flames of the newspaper revolution, the press revolution, and the publication revolution. This was an occasion of revolutionary changes that opened up a bright vista for socialist press construction.

Recorded in every page of the 20-year-long history in which our Korean reporters and men of the press have carried out the newspaper revolution, the press revolution, and the publication revolution along the road elucidated by the 7 May document is the truth that only when one upholds the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] can one brilliantly realize the cause of socialist press construction.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great ideologist and theorist who has brilliantly elucidated the ideology of socialist press construction. The chuche-oriented publication and press ideology was created by the great leader and has been brilliantly embodied by him.

The dear comrade leader inherited the tradition of the revolutionary publications such as SAENAL, VOLSHEVIK, [word indistinct] WOLGAN, and SOGWANG founded by the great leader in his anti-Japanese struggle period and has resolutely safeguarded and defended the tradition and given sagacious explanations to the new ideological and theoretical problems arising in the practice of the press of our times.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Our party's publications, communications, and broadcasts have inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition created by the great leader. They take the leader's chuche-oriented publication and press ideology as its only guiding principle. They also take it as their lofty purpose to consummate to the end the glorious revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader [suryong] generation after generation.

The 7 May document, which our reporters and journalists always and kindly call and regard as a guideline, is a powerful ideological weapon [sasangjok mugi] that makes it possible for our media to actively contribute to modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

In the 7 May document, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has defined the character and basic mission of our party's media. He has maintained that the basic principle of the press and publication activity is to strongly establish the party's monolithic leading system by regarding the chuche principle as a cornerstone of the party's media and to vigorously carry out the speed battle by making a good choice of cores in literary works. Also, he has fully solved all problems arising in effecting a revolutionary upsurge in press and publication propaganda by bringing about a revolutionary change in the areas of the newspaper [sinmun], press [podo], and publications [chulpan].

All these ideologies, theories, and policies expounded in the 7 May document have been a valuable press program that opened the golden age of the socialist press today. The dear comrade leader's press ideology fully expounded in his many works, including the historic 7 May document, has an originality based on his profound speculation and new discoveries [saeroun palgyon]. He has not regarded old practices and experience as absolute but rather has creatively solved new problems arising in socialist press construction in conformity with the demands of the current times, the developing revolution, and the rapidly changing situations.

The dear comrade leader's press ideology is a weapon of omnipotence, as well as an encyclopedia, enabling us to fully solve all problems in the press and publication activity. He is well-versed in all the sectors and units of the press and publication works, including newspapers, communication [tongsin], broadcasting [pangsong], books, magazines, and photos, and, also, has more profound knowledge of them.

Ranging from the general direction and basic mission of the press and publication work to the characteristics of all kinds of articles—including editorials, special articles, political essays, and news reports—the method of writings, and the method of editors' and reporters' activities, everything has been expounded in the dear comrade leader's press ideologies and policies.

The dear comrade leader has talked on many occasions about the press and publication works and has clearly solved all problems in a timely manner. Whenever we receive teachings from the dear comrade leader, we cannot but truly express our admiration for his keen wisdom and multisided talents. Even functionaries—who contribute their whole life to the press and publication works—esteem and respect him as the great master [kojang] of the press, thus expressing their admiration for him.

The dear comrade leader's press ideology is based on the chuche idea and, also, its kernel is a revolutionary outlook on the leader [suryong]. Therefore, in the 7 May document, the dear comrade leader has defined the character of our party's media in relation to the great leader's [suryong] esteemed name and has enabled our media, communication, and broadcasting to always and mainly propagate the greatness of the leader [suryong].

In the world there is no other media except our party's media—which regards the dear comrade leader's press ideology as a guideline—that gives the greatest reverence and loyalty to the leader [suryong] when it reports, even one time, on his picture or revolutionary activity, overflowing with his idea.

Truly, the dear comrade leader's press ideology—which is the highest peak [choegobong] in the socialist ruling party's press ideology—is a leading guideline that enabled our party's media to be established, strengthened, and developed based on the most correct way without the slightest deviation and vicissitudes, as well as an invincible and ideological weapon that has been monolithically systemized in a great press practice [oron silchon]. The might of his press ideology has been fully proved as well.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great leader [yongdoja] who is victoriously leading the press and publication work to embody the chuche press ideology with his seasoned organizational power and his energetic activities. The history of 20 years—since the 7 May document was published—has been brilliantly recorded by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's practical activity that has outstandingly effected a great innovation in all the press and publication sectors, along with the ideological and theoretical activity in which he has fully elucidated the socialist press ideology.

Ranging from the revolution, construction, social development to the struggles against (? enemies) and the concrete conditions of life, all the sectors and units have been affected by the press. The leadership on the press is the most sensitive and creative activity that must deal with, by the minute, a great number of the complicated and sharp problems arising in the country, as well as abroad.

The energetic activity and work of the dear comrade leader—who correctly settles all problems in a timely manner, personally shouldering all heavy responsibilities arising in the practice of the press despite his busy work in leading party work, state work, military work, and external work—are indeed astonishingly vast.

The high-toned voices which rang in the site of the seventh meeting of the Korean Journalist Union held last year are still vivid in people's minds. The voices stated: The dear comrade leader is the genius of newspaper and press information. The dear comrade leader is the commander of the war of communications and radio waves who makes the chuche-oriented radio waves sweep all over the world. The dear comrade leader is the prominent leader who has elucidated the lifeline of the chuche-oriented broadcast work.

The voices of participants and debaters in the meeting were the dignified shouts of their boundless fortune of upholding the dear leader as the great lodestar of the press whom mankind has ever met. They were also an expression of the infinite praise of his energetic activity as the great press activist who wisely leads the work of newspaper, communications, broadcast, and publication organs.

The dear comrade leader gives precious ideological and theoretical provisions which form the contents of our publications and press information and solves all important policies arising in press and publication work. He often personally checks the main subject and theme of articles. He reviews reporters' poorly written manuscripts and personally corrects and completes them. When he finds materials on laudable communist virtues, which are efflorescing throughout the country today, he

sends them to the press organs in order to see to it that they are propagated and generalized among the people.

Articles and editorials, including special articles and political essays, which have moved the hearts of millions of readers and made a big sensation in the world thanks to such guidance of the dear leader, are countless. The dear comrade leader has seen to it that the immortal works that he personally wrote are published in NODONG SINMUN, which is the party's newspaper, and KULLOJA so that our press and publications will not only widely propagate the party's ideology and position internally and externally, but also enhance by all means the party's prestige and influence.

The dear comrade leader's energetic leadership in the socialist press finds expression in his on-the-spot guidance to press and publication organs.

On 19 August 1993 cadre functionaries, reporters, and editorial staff members of NODONG SINMUN greeted the dear comrade leader who arrived at the newspaper company for a visit without prior notice. At this time, their joy was indeed infinitely great. The dear comrade leader looked around modern editing process facilities for a long while and gave guidance to functionaries of NODONG SINMUN, the party's newspaper. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who had ignited the flames of the editorial revolution in the party's newspaper and energetically led the editorial revolution, brilliantly elucidated the road on which NODONG SINMUN can outstandingly perform its mission and duty as the authoritative party's newspaper of the Workers' Party of Korea and indicated: To safeguard and defend our country's socialism and to consummate the socialist cause under the complicated and tense situation it is imperative to more firmly rally party members and the working people around the party and to vigorously accelerate socialist construction. The party's newspaper occupies a very important position in this.

Overflowing in his remarks—which were full of infinite energy and vigor—were the sharp and thorough analysis of the prevailing domestic and international situation, the iron-like will to resolutely defend the socialist cause, and the matchless courage to sternly smash the enemies' vicious, reactionary ideological offensives by firmly arming and uniting all of the people ideologically.

History has shown that the imperialists and reactionaries perpetrate all sorts of frantical maneuvers at home and abroad to aim at the party's newspaper first and to degenerate it in order to destroy the party and the socialist system and to disarm the people ideologically. If the party's newspaper shakes and changes in quality the press circles are reduced into yellow and gray, all sorts of reactionary ideologies are infiltrated, and eventually a tragic event of swallowing the gains of the revolution attained in blood is created. This is a bitter lesson shown by the realities of those countries in which socialism has collapsed.

On that historic day, the dear comrade leader made programmatic remarks on needs for the party's newspaper to give priority to indoctrination and strongly arm the party members and workers with the party's idea, the socialist idea, in compliance with the changing environment, correctly handle various editing materials, carry articles that arouse curiosity among readers, enhance roles of reporters and editors, and further modernize the newspaper company's operation. He also taught a need to give spiritual nutrition [chongsinjok yangsik] to coal miners working in underground deadends and fighters waging struggles under difficult environments to ensure that they maintain their belief and fidelity.

The dear comrade leader's words gave all officials, reporters, and editors of the party's newspaper the belief and will that they will share the same destiny with their party and socialism no matter how many times the world may turn upside down.

He, feeling sorry to part with journalists-fighters [munpil chonsa] whom he personally raised, stopped his limousine and left the compound of the party's newspaper after waving his hands to their enthusiastic applause.

He kindled flames to further strengthen the party's newspaper and score revolutionary upsurges in the overall publication and press work in compliance with the demand of the new environment in which our party and the party's newspaper had the heavy historic mission of defending and advancing the socialist cause. Therefore, the dear comrade leader's on-the-spot guidance to the NODONG SINMUN company will be of greater historic significance as time goes by.

In the vortex of the ever-changing situation, the war of communications and electronic waves [tongsin chonpajon], as well as newspapers and broadcasting stations, plays a very important role in the press war [ollonjon] to defeat the imperialists' reactionary ideological and cultural offensives.

The footsteps of the dear comrade leader's on-the-spot guidance can also be traced to the Korean Central News Agency [KCNA] company. On 5 October 1980, a few days before the historic sixth party Central Committee congress, the dear comrade leader visited the KCNA company though he was very busy. It was very surprising. He elucidated the path which the news agency should take and took all necessary measures to ensure utmost promptness and correctness in the coverage of the party congress. He stayed with the reporters and editors of the news agency for a long time that day.

All people were filled with great joy and deep emotion when they saw the sacred image [korukhan yongsang] of the dear comrade leader, who appeared at the podium of the historic party congress a few days later, in newspapers and on television. At the time when every minute and second of his was very valuable because he was in charge of the important work of successfully holding the party congress, he examined each and every task of the news agency even on the podium of the congress and

promptly resolved each task. No other party leader [yongdoja] in the world has done his utmost to carry out the press work.

He sometimes gives teachings on several occasions a day. Because of his prudent guidance, KCNA fulfills its mission as an important ideological weapon that deals a strong blow to all reactionary ideas and utter trash that haunt the space on diverse frequencies and waves and that makes our party's independent positions and just voices resound throughout the world.

Throughout the days when he made the publication and press work lead the party's ideological front and made every effort to strengthen and develop this work, he spent numerous nights to review articles and editing materials for newspapers, the news agency, and publications and strove to develop the publication and press work. He even made these such efforts to develop the work of publication and the press alone. Therefore, he surely has no time to take a rest because he is personally in charge of party and state affairs, military affairs, and the grand historic task of winning victories in the Korean revolution and mankind's cause of independence.

The new era of chuche-oriented television broadcasting opened because of these sleepless and tireless efforts by the dear comrade leader. The dear comrade leader earlier proposed starting television broadcasting and energetically led the work of implementing this initiative. The first chuche-oriented television broadcasting started in our country because of his careful and energetic leadership, and the work of spreading the television network across the country was carried out successfully.

Each segment of television programs boundlessly ennobles and enriches the ideological and spiritual lives and cultural and emotional lives of all party members and workers and is filled with the dear comrade leader's intention and concrete guidance to highly display the superiority of our-style socialism.

When the party and the revolution were entrusted with heavy tasks and when the situation at home and abroad was grave, the dear comrade leader paid deep attention to the militant role of publications and mass media and led them to launch large-scale ideological offensives. In this way, he strongly armed the entire party, all the people, and the entire Army with the party's ideology and will, consolidated the single-hearted unity of our revolutionary ranks, and vigorously inspired all party members and workers into carrying out socialist construction, the cause of achieving the fatherland's reunification, and the cause of achieving independence throughout the world.

Even under present circumstances in which the imperialists are frantically trying to inspire the people with reactionary ideas and spread decadent and corrupt [toepyejogigo malsegijogin] (?bourgeois) life-styles, every newspaper, news agency, broadcasting station, or book in our country upholds the banner of the chuche idea, the socialist banner, without shaking and fulfills its heavy mission as an important media organization that correctly represents and defends their party's ideology and position and propagandizes and implements the party's policies. This is unthinkable apart from the dear comrade leader's wise leadership.

Today, our party's publications and mass media have a reputation and a great influence in international journalism circles, and the people of the world pay attention to voices resounding in Pyongyang. This is a valuable result achieved by the tested leadership art and powerful press war tactics [yuryokhan ollon chonbop] of the dear comrade leader, who firmly adheres to the chuche-oriented position and revolutionary principle in the ideological press war [sasang ollonjon] and resolves all issues in a matured and sagacious manner.

In the history of the working class' prolonged struggle for socialism, there are many parties and leaders [yongdojaduri] that founded revolutionary publications and media organizations and utilized them. However, no other political leaders [yongdoja] in the history of the development of the journalism of the world and in any party attached greater significance to publications and mass media, more positively utilized them, and further strengthened their might than our dear comrade leader.

The dear comrade leader, a [word indistinct] of the press of our era, set a world-class example in the leadership of the publications and mass media. Our dear leader General Kim Chong-il is a great leader [yongdoja] and a teacher who built a large unit of revolutionary journalists who are boundlessly loyal to the party and revolution and the fatherland and people.

In countries where socialism has collapsed, reporters and journalists have changed in ideological terms and degraded in moral terms because they had no great leader [yongdoja] at the head of their party and eventually turned into trumpeters for the enemy's antisocialist maneuvers. At such a time, reporters and journalists in Korea have upheld the red banner of the revolution and shared the same destiny with the party without shaking or changing their minds.

The Korean reporters and journalists have been able to take the lead in the party's ideological front and excellently fulfilled their heavy mission and duty before the era and history. This is because they have been indoctrinated and raised under the care of great General Kim Chong-il.

The relationship between the leader [yongdoja] and reporters and journalists in our country is not simply a relationship of being led and receiving leadership, but it is also formed of a relationship between the great teacher and pupil and a benevolent father [chaaeroun opoi] and blood children. Here, the blood-tied relationship and an impregnably complete unity exists in which there lies the greatest happiness and glory of our Korea's reporters and journalists, and the invincible might of our press.

The dear comrade leader who attaches just as great importance to the role of the pen and microphone in the revolution and construction and social development, as the might of a million-strong force, indoctrinated and trained the reporters and journalists not just as writers, but as those who love justice and truth and as resolute fighters and enthusiastic patriots unhesitatingly devoting their lives for the revolution.

The revolution of the newspaper, the press, and publications which was kindled by him was a glory of ideological training and a school of the revolution, fostering our reporters and journalists into chuche-type communist revolutionary and competent literary fighters.

On 6 April 1974, the dear comrade leader highly assessed the reporters and made the following impressive talk: Those who write in accordance with the party's intention are heroes.

Even when the political and ideological level and literary skills of the reporters and journalists were in their infant stage, Comrade Kim Chong-il, our benevolent teacher, led them hand in hand and step by step, thus embracing such valuable glory to them.

Reporters and journalists have been called comrade and eternal companion by their leader [yongdoja] and even received a reply letter from the leader [yongdoja] after sending a letter containing a do-or-die pledge toward the leader [yongdoja] when they were faced with an arduous trial before the revolution. Such an impressive fact has not been recorded in the history of the development of the press for all ages and countries.

The dear comrade leader's high political faith and love toward the reporters and journalists are truly endless. Amid the bosom of the great father [widaehan opoi], the reporters and journalists were rendered distinguished services with gold medals and became people's reporters and people's journalists. Also, reporters and journalists who performed meritorious deeds for a long time received benevolent birthday tables, and bear the honor of being laid in the patriotic martyrs tomb after their deaths.

Korea's reporters and journalists truly cannot live even for a minute and cannot elucidate the honor of the party's literary fighters apart from the bosom of the great General Kim Chong-il. The dear comrade leader exerted such great efforts and energy to foster and present the reporters and journalists. Even so, he is an endlessly humble and benevolent father who turned all the meritorious deeds and glory toward the reporters and journalists.

We cannot forget 19 November 1993. On this day, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a letter to the participants of the seventh congress of the Korean Journalists Union. It was an inspiring event in which it manifested to the whole world the relationship of complete harmony among the leader [yongdoja], reporters, and journalists.

In the past, our reporters and journalists were endlessly loyal to the party, and today they are unchangeably sharing the fate with the party as in the past. Where are such highly proud reporters and journalists who are carrying out press and publication activities with their pens, microphones, and cameras amid the great leader's [yongdoja] great faith and love?

Only the chuche-type blood embraced by the party is flowing in the bodies of our reporters and journalists who have been fostered and trained by enjoying such great glory amid the protection of the great leader [yongdoja]. Also, they are highly praising only their party and the leader [suryong] and are writing and carrying out broadcasts advocating their fatherland and system.

Our Korea's reporters and journalists have a firm view of the revolutionary outlook, have a firm stand on socialism, do not want any comfort or worldly fame, but are gathering news, writing, and carrying out broadcast activities with the spirit of a war correspondent.

Today, all the People's Army officers and men with rifles and the 5 million young vanguards who desire to be guns and bombs are firmly united around great General Kim Chong-il. Ranks of faithful reporters and journalists who are firmly grasping pens of the revolution are also firmly united as one around him in strong faith and will.

There is no force in the world that can break the rank of our reporters and journalists who are death-defyingly defending their leader [yongdoja] politically, ideologically, and theoretically with absolute worship of, loyalty, and filial obedience to him. As long as this iron-firm rank exists, our party's press and publications will shine forever as the great Comrade Kim Chong-il's press and publications.

The 20-year history of our party's press and publication that has advanced along the road elucidated by the historic 7 May document! The days of the past 20-year history and the brilliant reality of today vigorously demonstrate the justness and might of the great comrade leader's original press ideology and the greatness of his leadership achievements.

As we uphold the great leader [yongdoja] at the top of the party, the revolution, and the press, our Korean reporters and journalists have indeed been able to walk along the glorious road of victory, and our party's press and publications have been able to accumulate historic accomplishments that will shine forever all over the world.

What enables us to look back on the past days, filled with dignity and pride? Our party's press and publications, reporters, and journalists have the greatest pride and honor in the fact that they have actively contributed to the brilliant solution of the question on the succession of leadership in implementing the socialist cause.

Our party's press and publications have firmly defended the stronghold [chinji] of the socialist ideology by concentrating all efforts on broadly propagating ideologies and theories of the dear comrade leader, who is leading the socialist cause along the single road of victory, and on firmly guaranteeing his leadership through generations.

Whether the stronghold the socialist ideology can be defended or not, greatly depends on the role of the press. The degeneration of the press results in the degeneration of society. This is why imperialists and reactionaries are trying to destroy the party and the socialist system, to degrade the people ideologically, and to degenerate the press by all means.

All of our newspapers, news agencies, broadcasting services, magazines, and books broadly explain and propagate the superiority of socialism of our own style that has embodied the chuche idea, and they prevent any strange ideology [chapsasang] or voice that has no relation to the party's ideology and position, the working class-oriented position, or socialist principles from infiltrating into our society.

In printed columns or on screens, our press and publications make features of the dear comrade leader's immortal achievements and his greatness as a great ideological theorist, a great politician, a great military strategist, and the people's father so as to have all people and the People's Army officers and men bear deep in their hearts the will and faith that they can complete the socialist cause only by following him.

Thanks to the great contribution of our party's press and publications, our entire party, all people, and entire Army are resolutely defending the stronghold [poru] of socialism, united as one around great General Kim Chong-il today.

The Korean reporters' and journalists' contribution to the sublime cause of solving the question on the succession of leadership by upholding great General Kim Chong-il—the destiny of socialism—at the top of the party, the revolution, and the Army will shine forever as their greatest exploit that they can squarely brag about in the present and before history.

As long as the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a great man of the socialist press, and the rank of faithful reporters and journalists who share their destinies with him exist, our party's ideological front, the ideological stronghold of socialism, is impregnable forever.

Rice Transplanting Begins in Countryside

SK0505054194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—Rice-transplanting has begun in the countryside of Korea.

Co-operative farmers have brought up sturdy rice seedlings despite the unfavorable weather in spring this year. They do farming on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche method. This year, too, they have started rice-transplanting when the right time came.

Rice-transplanting, one of the most important farming processes, begins in early May and is carried out in 20 odd days by intensive efforts.

Farmers Begin Transplanting Maize Seedlings

SK2704042594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 27 Apr 94

[Text] Pyongyang, April 27 (KCNA)—The transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings began in the Korean countryside.

Co-op farmers across the country have grown sturdy maize seedlings for reaping a bumper maize harvest again this year.

They do farming on a scientific and technical basis on the principle of the right crop in the right time and the right crop on the right soil. This year, too, they began transplanting humus-potted maize seedlings all at once as the right time came.

Rural communities now are overfulfilling daily quotas by use of various highly-efficient machines including tractors and fertilizer-spraying machines.

The transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings is one of the important farming processes in Korea.

Army General Awarded Title of Labor Hero

SK0405105994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)—The title of labour hero of the DPRK was awarded and a 60th birthday table granted to Pak Hyong-uk, a general of the Hong Song-yul Unit of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, highly estimated as a heroic deed the merits performed by Pak Hyong-uk to strengthen and develop the People's Army into the revolutionary Armed Forces of chuche and defend the security of the country and the gains of the revolution, for nearly 50 years after the liberation of the country, and sent a benevolent 60th birthday table to him.

Pak, who was subjected to hard toil and maltreatment in his boyhood before the liberation, had grown to be a fine commanding officer, a technician, of the revolutionary Army after the liberation.

He is still working with high enthusiasm and vigor to increase the combat capacity of the People's Army.

A ceremony for awarding the title of labour hero of the republic to him was held on the spot Monday.

Expressway Construction 'Progressing Fast'

SK0505000394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)—The construction of 120 kilometres long expressway from Pyongyang to Hyangsan where scenic Mt. Myohyang is situated, is progressing fast.

The expres way will stretch straight from Pyongyang to Anju (60 odd kilometres) and then run along the River Chongchon from Anju to Hyangsan.

The 217 km-long River Chongchon empties into the West Sea with its sources in Mt. Nangnim in the northwestern part of the country.

The name of the river, with picturesque landscape along it, was derived from its water as clear as the sky.

There are scenic spots on either side of the river such as Mt. Myohyang, the Paeknyong cave known as an underground Mt. Kumgang, the Yonphung reservoir of superb view and the Paeksang pavillion in Anju and Mt. Yaksandongdae in Yongbyon which belong to the eight scenic spots in northwestern area of Korea.

Mt. Myohyang is one of the five famous mountains of Korea. Fascinating is the scenery of the mountain with azelea blooming in spring, birds singing in thick verdure in summer and tree leaves tinged with red in autumn.

The mountain has many peaks including the Piro, Hyangro and Popwang peaks and tens of falls such as the Pison, Chonsin and Unha falls, and mineral water springs.

In the mountain there are the international friendship exhibition that preserves gifts sent to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from heads of state and progressive people in different countries and such historic sites and relics as Pohyon and Sangwon temples.

Cities, villages, factories, enterprises and fertile fields of cooperative farms on the banks of the river add to the beauty of the landscape.

Anju is a young city rebuilt in the 1970s. Modern high-city rise buildings of various styles are standing in rows. On the banks of the river there are the gigantic Namhung youth chemical complex, the Anju coal complex and the Anju silk mill.

The Yonphung reservoir, an artificial reservoir, gets water from the River Chongchon. President Kim Il-song named it Yonphung meaning that the people of the Yoltusamcholli plain who had suffered from the shortage of water have become to harvest bountiful crops every year, with no worry about water. On the beach of the reservoir that looks like a sea in a mountain there are holiday homes and summer camps.

The area of the River Chongchon is the country's major silk production base. Yaksan silk of Yongbyon, velvet of Pakchon, satin of Anju are popular at home and abroad.

Beside, there are historic sites and relics and monumental edifices in the area such as the Paeksang pavillion of Anju, the Cholong wall, the South Gate and the Yuksung pavilion of Yongbyon and the Hyangsan barrage.

Anniversary of Red Cross Societies Observed

SK0505053994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—A meeting was held and a photo exhibition opened in Pyongyang Wednesday to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies under the sponsorship of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, made a report at the meeting.

The reporter outlined the significance of the founding of the league and reviewed the achievements in its activities.

He elaborated on major tasks facing the Red Cross Society of the DPRK at the present juncture and on the work the society must carry out in accordance with the strategy of Red Cross development in the 1990s and the 1994-1995 working plan of the league.

Then, central and local Red Cross officials and voluntary servants took the floor.

On display at the exhibition were pictures and materials showing the relief and community health and public service activities of the league and first-aid and other primary medical service and prevention of natural disasters, environmental protection and other activities of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK.

The participants saw the exhibits.

They planted memorial trees on the anniversary.

The Red Cross Society of the DPRK issued postage stamps commemorating the anniversary.

Party, Government Officials Watch 'Masterpiece'

SK0505054594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Pyongyang, May 5 (KCNA)—Party and government officials saw the 18th part of the multi-part feature film "The Nation and Destiny" on May 4.

The film was seen by Choe Kwang, Kye Ung-tae, Han Song-yong and other senior party and government officials.

"The Nation and Destiny" Part 18 which was completed as a masterpiece under the guidance of the party deals with the life of the heroine Ho Chong-sun who covered an eventful road because she failed to meet a wise leader after setting out on the communist movement in the 1920s for the independence of Korea.

The film deeply anatomizes the tragic communist movement in those days when it was divided into various factions by their disgusting fighting and vividly proves the truth that only when the whole nation is united around the wise leader, guided by him, is it possible to restore the lost country and win victory in revolution.

South Korea

IAEA Head Sends 'Urgent' Telegram to DPRK

SK0405233794 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2300 GMT 4 May 94

[Cha Man-sun Reports from Vienna]

[Text] On 3 May, Hans Blix, secretary general of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], has sent an urgent telegram to North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam in an attempt to make a breakthrough in the issue of witnessing the changing of fuel rods at North Korea's nuclear reactor in Yonbyon.

In the telegram, he emphasized that the IAEA would send its inspectors if North Korea accepts the demands set forth by the IAEA, and pointed out that the changing of nuclear fuel rods without witnesses may lead to a serious situation under which the transparency of North Korea's nuclear development cannot be guaranteed.

It was reported that Secretary General Hans Blix may have stressed that the IAEA would be compelled to report to the UN Security Council of its inability to confirm whether nuclear materials are being diverted in the event that the nuclear fuel rods are changed without the presence of inspectors.

Considering that all previous communications have been made through a working-level channel, the IAEA secretary general's urgent telegram is taken to be a very unusual step that hints of an acute situation and that can be interpreted as an ultimatum regarding the changing of nuclear fuel rods. This step was taken as the situation turned more serious as North Korea recently reiterated its position to go ahead with the changing of its nuclear fuel rods in a statement released by the North Korean Foreign Ministry.

Official Regrets Japanese Minister's Remarks

SK0505034894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0332 GMT 5 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 5 (YONHAP)—A senior South Korean Foreign Ministry official expressed regrets Thursday over controversial comments by a top Japanese justice official that Japan was not an aggressor in World War II and the war was aimed at liberation of colonies.

Saying that the Seoul government is looking into a real intention behind the remarks by Japan's Justice Minister Shigeto Nagano, the official said he felt sorry for a cabinet minister of the Japanese Government intent on a reformist politics and contribution to the international community to have such a consciousness of history.

"The remarks might taint efforts by the Japanese people to redress the past," the official maintained.

Nagano stirred the controversy in an interview with the national daily MAINICHI SHIMBUN Tuesday by contending that the Pacific war was not a war of aggression and was instead designed for liberation of colonies and a greater East Asia coprosperity sphere.

Nagano also argued that the "rape of Nanjing" in China was a hoax.

Convicted Japanese Journalist Deported

SK0405124194 Seoul YONHAP in English 1133 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP)—The Japanese Fuji-TV Seoul bureau chief, who has been sentenced to a suspended prison term for violating the military secret protection law, was deported from Korea on last April 28, a Justice Ministry official said Wednesday.

The Japanese journalist, Masatoshi Sinohara, has drawn two years in prison with a stay of execution for three years. The appellate court verdict was confirmed as he did not appeal.

"Under the immigration law, those foreigners sentenced to prison terms are supposed to be deported. We have also banned him from visiting Korea for the next five years," the Ministry official said.

Korean Culture Center Opens in Beijing

SK0305081094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0713 GMT 3 May 94

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (YONHAP)—Seoul opens a culture center in Beijing on May 6 to promote Chinese people's awareness of South Korea.

The "Korean Culture and Public Information Center" is located on the seventh floor of the Beijing International Conference Center in the Chinese capital.

It will be equipped with a mini-library, and visual, audio and recreation rooms to serve as sort of a data bank for a wide range of information.

Seoul and Beijing normalized relations in August 1992.

Role of Export-Import Bank of Korea Detailed

SK0505040694 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD (SUPPLEMENT) in English 5 May 94 p 3

[Text] The Export-Import Bank of Korea is a special government financial institution whose purpose is to promote the development of the Korean economy and economic cooperation with foreign countries.

To accomplish this, the bank supports export and import transactions, overseas investment projects, and the development of natural resources abroad through extending loans, providing re-lending facilities and issuing guarantees.

The bank also operates the Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) and the South-North Korea Cooperation Fund (SNKCF), both entrusted by the government. Since its establishment, Korea Eximbank has supported over 1,800 projects in approximately 100 countries around the world, contributing to the economic development of those nations.

History of Operations

The bank was established July 1, 1976 under the Export-Import Bank of Korea Act. Since then, Eximbank's programs have been renewed and developed, reflecting the bank's determination to shape its operations to match the changing circumstances of domestic and global markets.

From the early stage of its founding, the bank has been extending financial support for export transactions under medium- and long-term credit, overseas investment and the development of natural resources abroad.

Imports of raw materials, essential supplies, sophisticated machinery and related high technology have been financed by the bank since April 1, 1988.

The bank has also been operating the EDCF and SNKCF, both entrusted by the government, since June 1, 1987 and March 20, 1991, respectively.

The bank had operated the export insurance scheme from Jan. 1, 1977 to July 7, 1992, when Korea Export Insurance Corp. (KEIC) was founded and took over the scheme.

Major Activities

Korea Eximbank supports exports principally through extending loans directly to both suppliers and buyers, providing relending facilities to foreign financial institutions, and issuing guarantees.

The bank plays a complementary role to commercial banks, and does not compete with them in providing financial services.

When operating the programs, the bank requires reasonable assurance of repayment as prescribed in the Export-Import Bank of Korea Act, after reviewing technical, managerial, and financial soundness of the borrower and the project concerned.

Financing is the most important activity of Eximbank, and is designed to assist and encourage export of capital goods and services, overseas investment, and major resources development, which usually require larger credits and longer repayment periods. The bank also assists imports of certain natural resources and high-tech equipment.

The bank's financing services fall into several categories. The most important services are export credit, overseas investment credit, major resources development credit, and import credit.

The bank provides guarantees to Korean commercial banks and foreign banks that participate in cofinancing with the bank. The bank also directly guarantees a foreign importer that a Korean firm will perform as contracted.

The business of operating and managing EDCF and SNKCF is also vital to the bank's activities. EDCF aims at enhancing economic cooperation by providing ODA (official development assistance) loans required for the industrial development and economic stabilization of other developing countries.

SNKCF, under the initiative and policy coordination of the National Unification Board, intends to expand mutual exchange and cooperation with North Korea.

Financing services have received the highest priority among the bank's activities, since they are the primary means of fulfilling the mandate to support external transactions.

In 1980, the bank introduced its cofinancing program. The co-financing partners can be either domestic or foreign banking institutions.

Export credit has enjoyed much popularity among Korean exporters, accounting for the lion's share of the bank's total credit amount.

This credit is mainly categorized into three types: export loan, direct loan and relending facility.

Export loans is extended to Korean exporters as a supplier credit, in order to provide them with the required funds to finance exports of designated capital goods, such as industrial plants ships, rolling stocks, industrial machinery, electrical equipment, vehicles, iron and steel products, nonferrous metal products, aircraft, optical instruments, precision and medical equipment, and parts and components thereof.

Direct loan is provided to foreign entities as a buyer credit, in order to finance the purchase of the same

capital goods as those eligible for export loan. The contract price shall be in excess of $1 million.

Both loans are available in foreign currencies or Korean won up to 100 percent of the export contract price, less a minimum 15-20 percent cash payment, on a medium- and long-term basis.

Guarantees

Eximbank provides guarantees to Korean commercial banks, local branches of foreign banks, and foreign banks that participate in transactions financed by the bank. The bank also directly guarantees foreign importers that Korean firms, will perform as contracted.

The bank provides a 100 percent guarantee of principal and interest to co-financing banks for transactions of usually up to five years.

The bank provides a foreign importer with a 100 percent guarantee to refund the cash payment for medium- and long-term transactions when it becomes impossible for the domestic exporter to perform as contracted.

EDCF Services

The Economic Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) is a bilateral official development assistance (ODA) program established by the Korean government in June 1987 to support the desire of other developing countries to shape their economic development, and encourage a beneficial relationship with these countries as well.

The government regulates the principal policies and general outlines of EDCF, while the bank handles project appraisals, executes loan agreements, monitors the projects, provides advisory services and carries out other functions for EDCF under the guidelines of the government.

Ministry: No Plan To Open Laser Printer Market

SK0505040494 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 May 94 p 8

[By staff reporter Yu Kun-ha]

[Text] John Toppel, president of Samsung Hewlett-Packard Co. (SHP), is getting increasingly impatient these days with the Seoul government's ban on laser printer imports. Toppel feels that it is time the Korean government lifted the ban as it is staging a campaign to make the nation "the world's most convenient place to do business in."

"I hear that the government is seeking to globalize its economy. Then, it should begin with allowing foreign firms operating in Korea to compete with local firms on an equal footing," Toppel asserted. The ban, according to Toppel, is forcing SHP to compete with local firms "with its hands tied."

Toppel's firm, a 10-year-old joint venture between Samsung Electronics and Hewlett-Packard (HP) of the United States, is in a dominant position in the domestic printer market. Backed by HP, the world's unrivaled printer powerhouse, SHP enjoys a more than 40 percent share of the total domestic demand valued at about $360 million last year. SHP's market share is expected to shoot up further as demand is rapidly shifting from old-fashioned dot matrix printers to more sophisticated ink-jet products, currently the firm's mainstay.

What makes Toppel uncomfortable, however, is the fact that a local printer maker, Samsung Electronics, has recently launched an attack against its ink-jet printers with self-developed laser printers. Samsung has recently announced a 42 percent price cut on its low-end laser model, making it clear that its target is ink-jet printers, which are mostly imported from abroad.

Last year, Samsung exported some 100,000 units of the model, a fact indicating that the firm has secured some competitiveness in the low-end segment of the world laser printer market. "Under this situation, it is unfair that we still cannot compete with Samsung with the same laser printers, not ink-jet printers," Toppel said.

Toppel's point cannot be refuted. But to government officials, policy priority still lies not with creating an environment for equal competition but with fostering the domestic laser printer industry. Officials at the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) said that they still have no plan to open the laser printer market. "We think the need still exists for us to foster the domestic laser printer industry," a MOTIE official said, adding that as laser printer technology is important, the import ban will stay for a "considerably long" period of time.

Toppel argued that Korea will have more to gain than lose by opening the market. For one thing, it will stimulate efforts on the part of Korean printer makers to upgrade their technology and sharpen competitiveness.

At the moment, Samsung is the only domestic firm which is mass producing laser printers. Although Samsung may be competitive in the low-end segment, it is still not in fighting shape in the high-end market. The same is true of Goldstar Co. which, following Samsung, is seeking to explore overseas markets. According to company officials, they are ready to introduce a low-end laser printer model in the latter half of this year for both domestic and foreign markets.

The new model, they said, will be competitive in the international market in terms of both price and quality. But they admitted that other models they are producing now are not as competitive as the planned new one. This may imply that it is still too early for the government to open the laser printer market entirely. It may instead open the market on a step-by-step basis, which will not only stimulate catch-up efforts by domestic products but also diffuse pressure for market opening from foreign firms.

Toppel expects the market will open in due course. At the same time, he wants to see the import ban lifted soon. But the SHP president emphasized that he will not loudly call for a removal of the ban. SHP, he noted, has been very cooperative with the Korean government while being a respectable corporate citizen in the Korean business community.

DLP Adviser Resigns To Accept Appointment

SK0305085094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT 3 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam Tuesday appointed Kim Myong-yun, permanent adviser to the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), as senior vice president of the Advisory Council on Democratic and Peaceful Unification.

Kim Myong-yun has decided to resign as permanent DLP adviser and chairman of the district party chapter in Myongju-Yangyang in Kangwon Province and leave the party in order to concentrate on the Advisory Council's work.

He replaces Yi Hong-ku, who became deputy prime minister and minister of the National Unification Board.

Financial Institutions Extend Loan to Hyundai

SK0505035294 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 May 94 p 8

[Text] Four local financial institutions have signed a 110 billion won (about $137.5 million) syndicated loan contract with a petrochemical arm of Hyundai Business Group. If extended, it will be the first large loan made to a subsidiary of the group since the inauguration of the current government, which has had strained relations with the group.

The syndicated loan will be extended to Hyundai Petrochemical Co. by Boram Bank, Korea Long-Term Credit Bank, Kwangju Bank and KKBC International, Ltd., financial sources said yesterday. The four institutions together will extend the company the loan composed of 87.6 billion won in Korean won and the remaining sum in U.S. dollars.

The Korean currency portion of the syndicated loan will carry an annual interest rate of 12.4 percent and be paid back in installments over four years after a three-year grace period.

Hyundai Petrochemical Co. will pay back the U.S. dollar fraction carrying an annual interest of 4.7 percent over five and a half years after two and a half years of deferment of interest and principal payments, the sources said. The company reportedly plans to use the money in importing capital goods and setting up a synthetic rubber plant in a petrochemical complex on the western coastal area of Taesan, South Chungchong Province.

The financial sources pointed out that despite the signing of the contract, it remains to be seen whether Hyundai will actually borrow money from the institutions. Initially, the group contacted the state-owned Korea Development Bank [KDB] for an investment loan for expanding the petrochemical company but was rejected.

Speculation was rampant that the government had ordered KDB to turn down Hyundai's request for political reasons. Hyundai allegedly failed to get the loan because Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of Hyundai Group, angered President Kim Yong-sam during the 1992 presidential election campaign by vilifying him.

Meanwhile, Chong announced in a news conference Tuesday that he would not interfere in the management of Hyundai Group and will devote himself to managing his mammoth farm on reclaimed land in Sosan, South Chungchong Province.

The presidential office of Chongwadae was reportedly dissatisfied with Chong's announcement and the financial sources presumed it is still unclear whether Hyundai will get the loan. The four financial institutions, however, said that they had signed the loan contract independent of the political circle. The loan contract, the sources said, provides ample grist for the rumor mill that local banks and nonbank financial institutions have lifted their restrictions on loans to the conglomerate.

Farm Brokers End Strike After Farm Law Shelved

SK0405111294 Seoul YONHAP in English 1059 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP)—Farm and fishery market brokers ended their two-day strike Wednesday evening after the government decided [to] shelve the planned enforcement of the new law on farm produce distribution and price stabilization for the next six months.

Yi Chong-su, secretary of the Association of Brokers Unions, said his association members would return to normal farm and fishery goods wholesaling and auctioning on Wednesday evening.

"I think the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry, which had taken a mistaken policy, seems to have come to know the sufferings of farm and fishery goods producers," Yi said.

Market brokers went on a strike on Tuesday in protest against the implementation of the new law which they argued would heavily undermine their interests.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Interviewed on Current Issues

BK0305153694 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 0200 GMT 3 May 94

[interview with King Norodom Sihanouk by local and foreign members of the Cambodian Journalists Association at the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh on 2 May—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted—introduction of journalists and Sihanouk's views on press freedom and women's rights] [Sihanouk] Now let us deal with the second problem, about the royal guard. Let me tell you that I used to have an army and I trusted His Excellency [H.E.] Lon Nol more than anyone. Lon Nol got all of his ranks and positions because of me. At that time, H.E. Nhoek Chulong retired and H.E. Lon Nol was given command of the army. H.E. Lon Nol was even entrusted with the premiership of the Royal Government when I made an official visit to the Soviet Union. Then, together with Prince Sirik Matak, H.E. Lon Noi deposed me in Phnom Penh. Ever since, as all of you know, we have experienced nothing but hardship and misery. You know how difficult life has been since that coup d'etat.

So how can I trust the army? I was betrayed by those who were supposed to be my personal guards, by my own prime minister, and especially by the army itself. Mr. Lon Nol was the head of a royal army, not a republican army; a royal guard, not a presidential guard. He deposed me when he was commander of the Royal Khmer Armed Forces. The same story can be heard in many African and Latin American countries. The head of state is deposed when he is visiting foreign countries, and is deposed by his own soldiers. For this reason, I no longer want my soldiers to be my royal guard.

The other day, H.E. [words indistinct] and some other excellencies asked if they could form my royal guard. I said: Wait, do you want to depose me? [laughter]

It was not another army but the army close to me that deposed me. Who deposed me? My prime minister did; my commander in chief himself did. Many heads of state around the world have been deposed by their own right-hand men. So let it be known that I will no longer accept my own soldiers as bodyguards. Some may wonder why as a Khmer I do not use my fellow Khmers to protect me. Please excuse me. If you do not want me to die soon, or to be ousted soon, permit me to be protected by my Korean bodyguards. I have 25 now, and President Kim Il-song has assured me that if I want to have 50 he will send another 25. Each of these Koreans has been trained to handle 100 adversaries; one against 100 [preceding three words in French]. So 10 of them can fight against 1,000, and 20 against 2,000. If I have 50, they will be able to fight many, many more adversaries. Therefore, do not give me any nonsense about making arrangements for my protection. There was a request made to President Kim Il-song asking for ammunition and [word indistinct] to set up a division to protect Samdech Sihanouk. President Kim Il-song replied that he would provide anything Samdech Sihanouk wished. I quickly entreated President Kim-Il-song not to give anything; not to reply to the request. This is because if such an arrangement were made, it would be possible for those who made it to depose me. Therefore, I beg your pardon for not being duped. I want to make it clear that I would not accept that arrangement. I have already asked President Kim Il-song not to give you anything. If he did, I would be killed; I would be deposed.

So all of my trust is placed in my 25 Korean friends. I am waiting for the Khmer Rouge to return the land they are using before I increase the number of Korean guards to 50. I need the land to build living quarters for them. I am in great need of space, and the land now occupied by the Khmer Rouge would be a good site to build houses for my 50 Korean guards. I have 25 of them now. It is sufficient, but they are working too hard—around the clock without rest—for my protection.

That is my answer to the second question. I refuse to accept a Cambodian royal guard. Who deposed me? Lon Nol did. [passage omitted including journalist's two-part question]

Now, let us discuss the second question concerning the Khmer Rouge and the roundtable.

Your Excellency Kong Sam-ol, is it not true that a round table has been prepared? We use a round table, without any edges, to illustrate our idea of equality for all parties living in the same family, free from any distinction regarding status, rank, or position. Those who sit at the round table are among equals. No one is head of state, prime minister, National Assembly chairman, or a mere party leader. We are all in the same family at the round table.

Yet the roundtable meeting is impossible. This is a matter of great concern because our people want peace. Why? If there is war, the people suffer greatly. Not only the people, but soldiers and the rank and file will all be miserable. Everyone will suffer, and so will our efforts at national reconstruction. The culprit is war. For this reason, we must seek to stop the fighting by all means. If there is disagreement between the Khmer Rouge and the Royal Government, both sides must agree to talk to each other like brothers. They must not reject or oppose talks.

[Excerpts] [Sihanouk continues] My plan was this: Both sides would meet for three to four hours at a time, after which the negotiators would come out and meet with the media. Those of you in the media would grill them thoroughly to learn about their positions. Once you understood their positions, our people would also come to understand them through your good offices.

That was my plan, but we could not do it for now. Why? It was for this reason: At first, Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen rejected the proposal for the meeting to be held inside the Royal Palace, although they have agreed to it now. Khieu Samphan said that it was not safe for him to stay near the Royal Palace, citing security reasons. He asked that he and his delegation be allowed to stay in the Royal Palace; not the Khemarin Palace [Sihanouk's residence], but a building inside the Royal Palace compound so as to be close to the king for protection. I agreed to that request and Prince Krompreah and Samdech Hun Sen—who were opposed to the idea before—have now agreed to it. So I wrote to Khieu Samphan yesterday. Khieu Samphan replied, saying thanks but no thanks. He said Phnom Penh was not neutral and he wants to meet at a neutral venue, perhaps meaning somewhere abroad. He said that no place in the country is neutral. So we cannot go anywhere in Cambodia to meet—Siem Reap, Pailin, Kep, Sihanoukville—none would be neutral. Therefore he asked to meet in Paris, Jakarta, Pyongyang, or Beijing. Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, Samdech Hun Sen, and Samdech Chea Sim have told me they adamantly refuse to meet the Khmer Rouge abroad. They insist that the meeting must be inside the country.

The current situation is this: Khieu Samphan refuses to meet inside the country and demands to go outside, while the leaders in Phnom Penh refuse to go outside the country and insist on meeting inside.

The other day I met with French Minister Francois Fillon, who came here on behalf of his head of state; his government. He assured me that France would do anything I wished. I told him I would ask Prince Krompreah Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen if they would agree to go to Paris. If they go, Khieu Samphan will also go because he will go anywhere as long as it is not inside Cambodia. Unfortunately, Prince Krompreah and Samdech Hun Sen answered that they would not go to Paris, Jakarta, Pyongyang, Beijing, or anywhere outside of Cambodia. With such a difference of views, we have certainly arrived at an impasse; a dead end. In order to hold a roundtable, each side must be willing to compromise. Without compromise there can be no solution. [passage omitted]

How can we rebuild the country with the war raging? Our natural resources are being destroyed by the war. Therefore, we must put an end to the war; there must be an unconditional cease-fire [preceding two words in English]. There must be no conditions at all. There must be an unconditional cease-fire and negotiations. That is my proposal even today; I repeat, today [preceding nine words in English]. But who will listen to me?

If no one listens, it becomes a very difficult situation, especially now that the Khmer Rouge is winning. How can you expect the Khmer Rouge to join the roundtable readily if they are still feeling high from their victory? There is another thing. They say they refuse to let the Khmer Rouge join the government; that they would not amend the Constitution to let the Khmer Rouge join the government. So we have nothing to give them in return. My idea was to give the Khmer Rouge some reward for transferring Pailin, Anlung Veng, Preah Vihear; and so on—that is, all the autonomous Khmer Rouge regions—back to the Royal Government. As compensation, the Royal Government should enact a small constitutional amendment to allow the Khmer Rouge to join the government. You do not have to mention the Khmer Rouge specifically by name, just say that if you need someone from outside of parliament, you can do it. The practice of bringing in people who did not participate in the elections is common in other countries. We did it under Sangkum Reas Niyum.

So I asked them to consider all of that. They answered that they would not give anything to the Khmer Rouge. Samdech Chea Sim wrote me that whatever the Khmer Rouge asked for, this side would not give it to them. If they are not given anything, what will they get in exchange? In exchange for the Khmer Rouge transferring Pailin, Anlung Veng, Preah Vihear, and other zones under their control to us, the Royal Government should have some rewards for them. The government's current position, however, is that the Khmer Rouge can come in but will get nothing for it. So they have no choice but to continue fighting. If we win, it will be great; if they win, though, it will be serious for us.

For the time being, no one seems to have the upper hand. There is no winner or loser. Only the people are the losers; they are not directly engaged in the fighting, but they have been fleeing everywhere. Some 25,000 fled to Thailand and 10,000 others are joining them now. During the battle of Pailin, 10,000 civilians and soldiers fled in confusion into Battambang. The people are the ones who are suffering. Moreover, many bridges and roads have been destroyed. If the fighting among Khmers continues, our nation will perish. Our country will be wiped out if we Khmers continue to fight and kill each another without pity or compromise. Who will benefit from that? Our neighbors will; the foreigners will, especially Thailand and Vietnam. Thailand and Vietnam are not going to invade us anymore, but they will benefit when we go down. Each time one Khmer kills another, the foreigners gain.

[Excerpts] [Sihanouk continues] Our experience, therefore, shows us—teaches us—that we must not fight each other; we must regard each other as brothers. This should only be the Royal Government's stand; both sides should uphold this common stance. The Khmer Rouge, however, have never understood this concept. When they were in power, they constantly boasted they had saved the nation. How could they have saved it when 2-3 million Khmers perished? Some Vietnamese also died, of course, but many more Khmers lost their lives than Vietnamese. The Khmer Rouge must be held responsible

for the deaths of 2-3 million Khmers. How could they boast of being the protectors—the saviors—of the Khmer race?

Their sale of gems to foreigners—as well as allowing foreigners to come in and cut our trees—does not serve the national interest. The Khmer Rouge, therefore, is at fault; serious fault. Of course, I am not passing judgment on this or that person. I am not saying that this person must be punished and that person must be acquitted. I am merely asking everyone to end the fighting and start negotiations. This is just my personal opinion. If we have to go to Paris, then let us go to Paris so we can explore any possible way to make peace. If we resume fighting without even trying to end it by all possible means, we will not be at peace with ourselves. We should talk in Paris to see who is right and who is wrong. The ultimate truth will be revealed to everyone, because some of you in the media who have the means will go and listen to the discussions in Paris.

Why Paris? I had asked for the meeting be held in the DPRK. I own a very large palace near Pyongyang called the Land of Longevity. There is a lake in front of my palace. There are small hills, pine trees, and a cool breeze. President Kim Il-song donated this land to Cambodia and officially recognized it as Cambodian territory. We would be meeting on Cambodian soil in Pyongyang, but they rejected my offer. So, because Pyongyang was unacceptable, I proposed that we go to Paris or Jakarta. France and Indonesia were the cochairs of the Cambodian peace treaty that we all signed in Paris on 23 October 1991. Our problem remains linked with Paris and Jakarta as the cochairs. Therefore, we should seek their help in finding a solution to our dispute. If the Phnom Penh side disagrees with this, I cannot help it. I know that Khieu Samphan would accept because he will go anywhere provided it is outside of Cambodia. He would go anywhere. This evening I am going to meet with Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen. This morning I am meeting with you from the media, and in the evening I will meet with the two leaders and we will see what their position is. Then I will make my findings known to all of you in a few lines of writing to both the national and international press.

So this is all I have to tell you at this moment. Do not worry. I will continue to make efforts toward peace, because the longer the fighting lasts, the more people will perish. Moreover, we will never be at peace with ourselves if we fail to explore every possibility for peace. When we really run out of peaceful means—when there is no other way but war—then we will go to war. I do not give my blessing, of course, but if both sides really want to fight they should go ahead and fight. You will be responsible to history.

If I were given the choice—the power to decide—I would stop the fighting; order an immediate and unconditional cease-fire [preceding two words in French and repeated in English]. Yes, if I could decide I would order two things: A cease-fire—cessation of the killing—and talk. [passage omitted]

Your king's position can be summed up as follows: First, there must be an end to hostility—there must be peace; and second, there must be a roundtable. If this roundtable cannot be held here at home, it should be held somewhere outside the country. In my opinion, this is a good compromise to save either side from a possible loss of face. It is quite convenient to go to Paris. The other option is Jakarta. We can go anywhere provided the three samdeches first agree to go abroad, and second accept a venue convenient to them. If they decide not to go, then we will come to a dead end. That is one possible scenario.

If they are forced to agree to go abroad, the king will be criticized for being pro-Khmer Rouge; blindly working for them. They would think that when the Khmer Rouge asked to be quartered in the Royal Palace we had to concede to their request; that the Khmer Rouge won that round. Now the Khmer Rouge has rejected a roundtable inside of the country and the king again wants us to go abroad.

So, my children, this is my position: I dare not make another appeal to the three samdeches. If I do, they will say that the king is not neutral; that the king only loves the Khmer Rouge and is harsh toward his children on the other side. So I do not dare put any pressure on the three samdeches. If the three samdeches listen to the radio, they should understand my position. When we agreed to this interview, I requested that our state radio and television broadcast it fully; not partially. Please broadcast the whole thing, even if it lasts until 2300 or midnight. IBC [International Broadcasting Corporation], which is making a lot of money in the television business, is also invited to maximize its broadcast of this interview so that our people—both our leaders and the masses—know everything.

Many of you from the media are present here, but quite a few are absent. Do the absentees hate me? Are they trying to avoid me? [laughter]

That is alright. I do not mind. They will not miss anything, though. You who are here and will surely brief them on what the king said. Anyway, they can listen to the radio or watch television. [passage omitted]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] I am from the KHMER APPYEAKROET newspaper. I wish to ask your majesty two questions:

First question: Do you have any other means or solutions to solve the deadlocked roundtable issue so that the warring parties will sit at the negotiating table, end the war, and make peace for the Cambodian people?

Second question: This is a question about ethnic Vietnamese. Cambodia belongs to the Cambodians. When

Cambodians enter Vietnam, they are arrested, yet Vietnamese are flowing into Cambodia on a daily basis. During the election year there was a perceptible decrease in Vietnamese immigration. Since then, more Vietnamese have been coming to Cambodia. One can see that there are Vietnamese everywhere. They clog up our rivers and cities. How are you—along with the current Royal Government—going to solve this problem?

[Sihanouk] I have said virtually everything about the roundtable. There is no need to elaborate and I have nothing to add to what I already said. Now let us consider the second question; that is, the question of the Vietnamese immigrants, whether legal or illegal.

It is difficult to tell for sure how many Vietnamese are in Cambodia. If we ask our leaders, they say there are only about 30,000-40,000 ethnic Vietnamese. Others—those who are not in power—put the number at some 2 million. Some would say 500,000 and others 50,000. I do not know what the real number is. In the Royal Palace, we do not have a department capable of counting—of investigating—the Vietnamese.

I have one of my cousins here, H.E. Buor Herl, who has always served me and who is an authority on Cambodia. He comes from abroad. He is not one of the local businessmen. He saw me in Cambodia and expressed his wish to come and serve me again. I am going to assign him to investigate this issue. He is not going to take a census of all the Vietnamese in Cambodia. That would be an impossible task; some areas are impenetrable because of poor security.

Please come here, Excellency Herl. His father, Buor Hong, was a freedom fighter against the French colonialists. He was jailed and exiled by the French. His has always been a family of freedom fighters. Herl himself fought against the Vietnamese, right? It was during the time when the ANKI [National Army of Independent Cambodia], KPNLAF [Khmer National Liberation Armed Forces], and even the Khmer Rouge joined hands against the Vietnamese. So his credentials are good; he is certainly not pro-Vietnamese. How about your wife? She is a pure blooded Cambodian, is she not? [laughter]

If she were Vietnamese, it might would be difficult to conduct the investigation. By the way, do you have a Vietnamese girlfriend? No? [laughter]

I have a joke. It is about H.E. Um Manorin [Princess Monique's stepbrother] over there. He used to have a Vietnamese girlfriend. His wife went after that poor girl, smashing all her pots and pans and banishing her back to Vietnam. Was it your wife who sent her packing? Oh, it was Ku Run [police chief]? I heard that she lost a few of her teeth. If you meet her now, I think her face would not be pleasant to see. [laughter]

I believe you are more nationalist now, and maybe you have stopped dreaming about Vietnamese starlets.

So let us all put our heads together and think about how to deal with the Vietnamese immigrants. More and more are coming every day. Where should we begin the investigation? How many are at Neak Luong? [murmuring]

Yes, but Neak Luong has always been known as Saigon Moi. It was known as New Saigon even under Lon Nol. It is not easy to know for sure.

Let me tell all of you that the state has a hard time dealing with some aspects of this issue. There are Vietnamese who fled Khmer Rouge persecution and are now trying to return by boat because Vietnam does not recognize them as its own citizens and wants them to return. They are massing at the border. The state is not allowing in for fear of annoying our Cambodian people. There are many boats at the border, and international humanitarian organizations have to feed these people at our country's expense. These organizations are based in Cambodia and are supposed to feed starving Cambodians. Now they are feeding these Vietnamese instead. These organizations include FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization], UNICEF, and others. They are not supposed to assist Vietnamese people in Vietnam, but they are doing just that for the Vietnamese stranded at the border, unwanted by both Vietnam and Cambodia. This is one group.

Another group is formed by those who have come into Cambodia by various routes and claim that our soldiers and police are corrupt. No, I am not accusing my children who are soldiers and police of corruption. It is a fact that our authorities cannot stop them because our border demarcation is not as clear as in the past. Under Sangkum Reas Niyum, the border was clearly demarcated. Now it is different. Vietnam might have secretly moved the border deep into our territory. Many of the Vietnamese in our country can still claim to be in Vietnam because the border markers have been replanted inside Cambodia. Therefore, the governments in Phnom Penh and Hanoi must hold talks to demarcate the border clearly.

As far as the ethnic Vietnamese in the interior of the country are concerned, they enjoy almost excessive protection by the West. They contend they are the offspring of Vietnamese immigrants who came to Cambodia when King Sihanouk was young. They say these Vietnamese existed when King Sihanouk was king previously and when the French were here, before Cambodia was independent. The present-day Vietnamese, therefore, are the great grandchildren of these Vietnamese immigrants. As such, they have the right to live in Cambodia. This is what has been written in the Western press, showing that the West is siding with the ethnic Vietnamese.

[Excerpts] [Sihanouk continues] Then there are the Vietnamese who have Cambodian citizenship acquired under the previous administration on the grounds that they had lived for an extended period of time in Cambodia or were born in Cambodia.

Those Vietnamese who have proof that their ancestors lived in Cambodia, or who hold Cambodian identity cards given by the State of Cambodia because they were born in Cambodia, lived in Cambodia for many years, and know the Cambodian language and literature, will not be driven out. This is because Cambodians living in France, the United States, Germany, and other countries have acquired citizenship in their host countries. If Cambodians in, say, Canada can get Canadian citizenship, how can we be harsh with the Vietnamese in our country? If we insist, we would be accused of infringing on the principles of human rights. This matter is quite touchy. Nevertheless, we have the right to deport back to Vietnam those who have immigrated illegally, including prostitutes of all descriptions. We can do that. The government should check out the illegal immigrants—be they farmers or traders—and deport them. We can tell them they are not permitted to live in Cambodia and we invite them to return to their own country. We can do this because illegal immigrants of all nationalities, including Cambodians, in France and other countries who do not have proper residency cards are driven out of those countries.

So here is my answer to your question:

1. Any Vietnamese having proof that his ancestors lived in Cambodia in the 1930's, 1940's, 1950's, or 1960's—that he is their great grandchild—will be allowed to live in Cambodia because he is a Cambodian.

2. Any Vietnamese who legally acquired citizenship under the ruling State of Cambodia on the grounds that he was born in Cambodia or lived in Cambodia for many years and could speak, read, and write Cambodian well will not be asked to leave. We have no legal grounds to deport this category of Vietnamese.

We have the right to send back other Vietnamese, though—any Vietnamese who have illegally immigrated into Cambodia and have not received official permission from the previous administration or the current government. We will politely ask them to leave. We invite them to leave. We must check for this type of Vietnamese. Some areas are not safe to go and check for these Vietnamese, but I believe that the areas controlled by the Khmer Rouge need not be checked because the Khmer Rouge would not allow any Vietnamese to remain alive there. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Your Majesty announced that Khieu Samphan had asked you to leave Phnom Penh. The people were very alarmed. Do you have anything to say to calm their fears? Another thing is that we would like to see a cease-fire in place first before a roundtable is held.

[Sihanouk] This is a good question. I have to tell you that I still require more cancer treatment in China, and President Jiang

Zemin has invited me on a three-day state visit before I undergo further medical treatment. If need be, however—if the people need my presence in the country—I might postpone my cancer treatment in China or I might have my cancer treated here so I can stay in Cambodia. But my wife wants to see me undergo the treatment because she does not want to be a widow soon. Despite all my brave words to the contrary, I am more or less of a henpecked husband. [passage omitted]

Now let us talk about the roundtable. It is not right to ask the Khmer Rouge to observe a cease-fire first; both sides must stop fighting equally. Then we can proceed to the roundtable in Cambodia. But Khieu Samphan does not want a roundtable in Cambodia. What is your opinion; what is your suggestion if Khieu Samphan does not want to hold it here? This problem is important. All of you should help solve it.

[Correspondent] I am the director of the SAMLENG POLROAT KHMER newspaper. My respects to Your Majesty. It is my opinion that both sides should listen to Your Majesty's proposal. Khieu Samphan's side should stop fighting and so should the people on this side. Both sides should find the solution to our problem together.

[Sihanouk] Thank you. I would like to inform you all that at 1730 this afternoon I will meet with Samdech Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen. I will ask them point blank whether or not they agree to a cease-fire. I suggest that the cease-fire should be bilateral and observed equally by both sides. The roundtable will be held in the Damnak Chan Pavilion, and H.E. Khieu Samphan will be asked to join. We will do that, if you do not disagree. I will do that this afternoon. If the two samdeches agree, I will fax a letter to Khieu Samphan and ask him whether or not he agree if the other side has already agreed. Both sides will be asked to send their generals to form a committee under my chairmanship to oversee the cease-fire. After the cease-fire is in place, Mr. Khieu Samphan will be invited to join a roundtable to solve the problem for the people. If this problem cannot be solved, each side will be held responsible before history and the people. If you do not disagree, I will do just that. [passage omitted]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] I am the deputy editor of the SAKAL newspaper. According to news reports, the Royal Government will reject the Khmer Rouge because they refused to join the roundtable on 2 May. If this is the case, how will the Royal Government solve the peace problem in Cambodia and what means will it use to do so?

[Sihanouk] Thank you. This is an important question, but I have already answered it in detail. Khieu Samphan refused to come to Phnom Penh, saying that his security was not ensured. He wants to go abroad. First he said that if his security was assured he would come. Now he says no even though he was given permission to stay in the Royal Palace. Maybe this is because he is winning battles. Maybe because he is winning he is looking for excuses not to hold a roundtable. This is only a guess. If we want to corner him, we should agree to go to Paris. But the children on this side say it would not be practical

to go to Paris. If all the leaders go to Paris, what would happen here? Who would take care of affairs at home? There would be anarchy. I agree with the children on this side. If we go to Paris, it would be difficult to control the situation and the fighting at home. Another thing is that it would not be nice to look at. This does not mean I am siding with the three samdeches. It would be an ugly prospect. There would be no end to the problems and it would be most impractical to resort to foreign venues all the time. Why can we not meet at home? It is proper and sufficient to meet in the Royal Palace. Khieu Samphan should agree to come and join the roundtable here so that all the suspicions can be cleared and everyone can see for sure who is right and who is wrong. We should meet and discuss things once and for all. Each negotiator will be grilled by the media so that the nation, the international community, and history can see who is right and who is wrong. [words indistinct] [passage omitted]

More Reports on Sihanouk's Cease-Fire Proposal

Sihanouk on Roundtable Peace Talks

BK0405135894 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 0500 GMT 4 May 94

[Speech by King Norodom Sihanouk at national reconciliation day meeting with monks and laymen in the Royal Palace on 4 May—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted—condemnation of recent attack on peace march in Battambang] I would like to recall that I have appealed for a cease-fire many times before, not just today. I also supported the previous peace marches, and I clearly appealed for an end to fighting, for peace in the interest of the motherland and the people. I have launched consecutive peace plans. These plans have been rejected one after another. They [the warring parties] only lend lip service to me. They invariably claim that they love Samdech Sihanouk and—after I become king—respect and venerate King Sihanouk, but they have never listened to me. They have never done what I wish them to do. They always find this or that excuse to carry on the war, which poses a serious danger to our nation.

I have never been happy with this war. For this reason, I have just launched another plan. I know it will be rejected again. This new plan is about a roundtable. This table is perfectly round. The palace has produced a roundtable that is completely round, waiting for Samdech Chea Sim, Samdech Ranariddh, Samdech Hun Sen, and His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan to sit around it. Yet, this cannot be realized. Why? It is like this: Although in the past the obstacle was raised by the Royal Government and Parliament, now the Royal Government and Parliament have accepted all the conditions I set for peace, nonviolence, and the end of war. These conditions are:

1. A cease-fire everywhere, in all directions with all forces observing a complete standstill to ensure 100 percent peace for the people. Take, for example, the areas near Battambang town, at Treng, or near Thailand, at Poipet and Sisophon, both sides must stop fighting and observe a standstill. No one side is considered a winner or a loser. Their troops must be immobilized. They must not be taken out of their current positions. Consequently, no one has any pretext to charge that the king is siding with this or that party. No one will lose or gain anything. Everyone stays where he is.

2. Two generals from the Royal Government and two other generals chosen by Khieu Samphan or the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] will be sent to meet the king in the Royal Palace to work under the king's command. The king will order them to observe and oversee this cease-fire so it would be a concrete and not just an empty cease-fire in words alone, a complete cease-fire everywhere. Teams of one general with another general representing the king will go everywhere by helicopter, plane, car, or boat in Cambodia to ensure peace in all provinces, districts, and communes.

3. Once such peace is ensured, a roundtable will be held. If Phnom Penh is believed not neutral, I propose that the roundtable be held in the palace of King Norodom Sihanouk near Pyongyang, the DPRK. The place is called Lake of Longevity. There is a lake in front of that palace just as there is the Tonle Sap River, Chattomuk—the river juncture—in front of our palace here. That palace is fronted by a lake and is surrounded by mountains. It is a very pleasant site. Our venerated supreme patriarch present here once visited it and knows that is is a very pleasant place. Should the two supreme patriarches wish, they may go and give some sermons to the attendants of the roundtable over there. This would be most desirable, and they may go along with me.

Therefore, we have a specific plan. Now, Samdech Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen representing the Royal Government and Samdech Chea Sim representing Parliament—the three samdeches who are leaders of the Kingdom of Cambodia—have sent me an official letter clearly stating their full unconditional support for King Norodom Sihanouk's latest plan. They have said that they will fully follow the king's instructions.

Just before I came here to pay my respect to you, venerable monks, and greet all of you, my children, I received a multipage letter, a very long letter. Any one of the venerable monks, the elders, or the media who wishes to get a copy of this letter, please contact H.E. Truong Meali or H.E. Keo Putreaksmei, who are present here.

This confusing document does not tell exactly what the PDK really wishes to say. This is the letter signed by H.E. Khieu Samphan, chairman of the PDK. In this letter he does not reject the king's plan, but neither does he say he fully supports it. After beating around the bush for a

moment, he concludes by accusing Vietnam, saying that this war and the subsequent suffering of our people stem from the Vietnamese. So, he puts all the blame on the Vietnamese. Secondly, verbally, that is, in writing—of course, he cannot use any weapons to do so on paper—he seriously attacks this side, meaning Samdech Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen of the Royal Government.

If the war between the two sides goes on, our Buddhist religion, our kingdom, motherland, people, and nation will soon be extinct because of endless killings. Moreover, if we become weak, our neighbors will take the opportunity to swallow our land little by little and subjugate us until we lose not only independence but also our territorial integrity. Presently, you—venerable monks, nuns, elders, brothers, children, and grandchildren—should know that our territorial integrity, our land and maritime territory is shrinking perilously. Our borders that under Sangkum Reas Niyum were vast now have shrunk so much because some neighboring countries—let us not name them—have not stopped infringing on our land and gradually moving the border markers into our country.

[Excerpt] We now have lost countless square kilometers of territory as a result of that action. Not only one but two to three countries are taking advantage of our squabblings, our fratricidal disputes to gradually grab and swallow our territory. Venerable monks, they have already annexed a big chunk of our land. If we refuse to end the civil war, they will one day swallow all of our country. One day, venerable monks, only Phnom Penh will be left, the rest of the country grabbed by other countries. As for our sea, the same thing is happening to it. The maritime borders of the Sangkum Reas Niyum era are no longer recognized. This shows that we are very weak, that we are not as strong as we were under Sangkum Reas Niyum. For this reason, we are losing our territorial waters to other countries. They are grabbing our sea little by little. Soon, there will be no sea left. Not just the fish but the sea will be lost, and we will be landlocked.

If the gentlemen of the Khmer Rouge and those of the other side are bent on fighting each other, it means that all of you are traitors because you will be responsible for the demise of our nation. The nation will not succumb right away. It will die a slow death that will take 10 or 20 years. This is because the other countries are swallowing our territory little by little every year. We will have only Phnom Penh left in 10 or 20 years. After Phnom Penh, there will be nothing left.

Therefore, I would like to say that the demonstration that you—venerable monks, nuns, elders, and compatriots—are staging today is a very g?od thing. We must arouse the conscience of the warriors, urging them to stop fighting and to agree to solve the problem at the roundtable. I am very flexible toward the Khmer Rouge. I am telling them that if they do not want to hold the roundtable in Phnom Penh, they are invited to go to the palace near Pyongyang, which is also Cambodian territory. This palace was donated to me by President Kim Il-song of the DPRK as a territory of Cambodia. So, the honors will be preserved 100 percent if we go to that palace.

However, in his letter that I received this morning—although in the past he was glad to hear the name of that palace mentioned—H.E. Khieu Samphan is not happy at all now. He says he wants to go somewhere else more neutral. Where is the place that is more neutral? Where does he want to go? Does he want to go to his allies' place? That place would not be neutral at all. If he wants to meet in a place belonging to a country that sides with him, he is not asking for a neutral venue. The same thing applies to this side. If the gentlemen on this side want to meet in a country that sympathizes with them, they are not asking to meet at a neutral venue. A neutral venue is one that sides with no party.

As for me, I am neutral brecause I am the parent of the whole Cambodian nation. I am the parent not only of the Royal Government and Parliament but also of the Khmer Rouge. These children, though they do not listen to me and keep on killing and murdering, are also my children because they are fellow Khmers. I have never disowned them. The Phnom Penh side has demanded that Parliament adopt a law proclaiming the Khmer Rouge outlaws [preceding word in French and repeated in English], rebels that we must reject from society. I have opposed this law and refused to sign it because I want to keep the door open for reconciliation. If this law is passed, there is no hope of reconciliation. If such a law is promulgated, there will be fighting and killing until Cambodia drops dead.

Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Khmer Rouge to think hard and stop painting everything as Vietnamese. You should be aware that the fighting is taking place between Khmers. Do not use the Vietnamese as an excuse to block out peace. Presently, the Khmer Rouge are gaining. They are winning battles. This means that if they keep fighting they will win more. This is because the government army is finished because too many of its troops are demoralized. The officers seem to be all right, but the rank and file has no incentives. They are lowly paid, and some months they receive no pay at all. In the battles they see that they are fighting only fellow Khmers and not soldiers of any aggressive nations. Moreover, they know they are getting nothing out of the war. They experience only misery and death. Even in death they do not know for whom they die. Are they dying for the nation? Most of them do not believe that they are dying for the nation in the current war. So, the soldiers who shoulder the brunt of the fighting are demoralized. There is no way to win a battle with demoralized soldiers. The Khmer Rouge knows that the soldiers on this side have a low morale. They take the advantage by launching heavier attacks and forcing the government troops to pull back. When retreat becomes debacle, they will capture Battambang town, Poipet, Sisophon, Samraong Chongkal, Tbeng Meanchey, and so on and one day they

will be able to seize Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom as they did in 1976. They will push ahead and seize Pursat and Kompong Thom.

So, they see that they are gaining ground. Of course, they dare not say no to the king's new plan because the king is the only one who still befriends them—who else is on good terms with the Khmer Rouge? No one on this side. So, fearing total isolation, they do not say no in the letter, but they do not say yes, either. They neither reject the king's plan nor accept it. Therefore, it is a stagnant situation.

In conclusion, I have the following to say to succinctly inform you:

First, I will carry on the peace effort. Venerable monks, I am still sick. A few days ago, French and Cambodian doctors took samples of my blood for examination. They found out that my health is not good. My white blood cell count is dangerously low. My illness has recurred because of fatigue. The daily work program to which I have submitted myself since my return has been too taxing and as a result the cancer has recurred. Moreover, the clogging of my blood vessels has also worsened. So, my Chinese doctor has ordered me to return to the hospital as soon as possible. He said I cannot wait for another three or four weeks. He asked me to go as soon as possible.

[Excerpt] Therefore, I am not in very good shape. I might die in the very near future. So, what I wish to tell you is this: Until my death, I will not desert you; I will continue to struggle and get peace for you at all costs to defend our independence and territorial integrity and keep our country alive, not only for just a dozen more years but for generations to come, so that our great- grandchildren can live on Cambodian soil as in the time of Sangkum Reas Niyum.

Moreover, I would like to tell you frankly, venerable monks, that no one is paying much attention to Sihanouk. Now, it appears that these warriors seem not to be listening to even the venerable monks. To whom will they listen, then? This is why I have begged the two venerable supreme patriarches, Samdech Preah Pouthiveang, and Samdech Preah Mongkol Proettheacha to help me. Yesterday, I listened to the very nice and enlightening sermon by Samdech Preah Mongkol Proettheacha. Please, help make appeals over the radio and on television, urging the conscience of Khieu Samphan and the PDK to agree to the roundtable. If the Khmer Rouge does not want to come to Phnom Penh, then convince them to go to the palace in North Korea. Make them hurry. The longer the delay, the worse it will for all of us. Venerable monks, please help me.

[Words indistinct] there is also the United Nations to turn to. However, it might not agree to come and help us because it has helped us once already, at great expenses and with minimal success. The Khmer Rouge does not listen to them. If I call on the United Nations to come and help us, maybe they will not come. Anyway, I will try writing to UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus Ghali, asking the United Nations to consider sending a UN force to help bring about reconciliation. Maybe they will not come because they are faced with so many other serious crises in the world, such as Bosnia-Herzegovinia and other hot spots where fighting is even more serious than in our country. The United Nations is busy with these problems, and maybe it does not have enough money and manpower to help us. Nonetheless, after attending this meeting, I will prepare a letter to the United Nations asking it to consider beefing up its presence here. Presently, there are 30 UN troops in Cambodia, but they are nearing the end of their mission. The other day, they came and bid me farewell. If we have more UN troops—not for fighting but for reconciliation—it would be good. However, the Khmer Rouge, who did not listen to them before, surely will not listen to them now if they come back.

So, we come to the conclusion that the Khmer Rouge listens to neither Sihanouk nor Samdech Preah Khousananda [leader of the peace march]. Now we are left with only the two supreme patriarchs, Samdech Preah Mongkol Proettheacha, Samdech Preah Pouthiveang, and Samdech Preah Khousana—five top monks—to try to persuade them through various media. However, if the Khmer Rouge does not listen to you, then we will be in a difficult situation. They say they believe in the king, but they do not listen to him. On this side, too—to be frank—they did not listen to me before. It is only after they suffered defeat under heavy Khmer Rouge blows that they seem to be paying any attention to me. However, this kind of attitude is not right: When they win they do not listen to me; it is only when they lose that they listen. With this attitude we cannot solve problems. Win or lose, you should listen to me. Only with this attitude can we solve problems.

No, I am not being acrimonious against or angry at the children on the Phnom Penh side, but to be frank, venerable monks, the children on the Phnom Penh side also do not listen to me. They claim to be reverential to me, but they do not listen to me. They were so boastful when they won some battles. Now that they are losing, they say they venerate the king and would follow all his instructions. This is serious. Both sides have serious flaws; neither is praiseworthy. Therefore, I ask both sides to think it over. Forget about who wins or loses, for in both cases it is Cambodia, it is the people who are the losers. How can we say that the people are the losers? It is because they are the ones who suffer misery, devastation, and separation. The people make up 99 percent of the population, and how many of you are there on both sides? It is not fair for just a few persons to plunge the whole nation into misery. It is time for both sides to think hard about that.

For example, this side said yesterday that they were winning battles again—I do not know whether their claim is true. I am afraid if they are really winning they will become boastful again and stop listening to the king. My advice to them is: Do not indulge in such a game.

Win or lose, just ignore it. The only thing that you should keep in mind is this: What can we do to avoid Cambodia becoming extinct in the next 10-20 years? You must have pity for the people, for the venerable monks, and for the 99 percent of the population that is suffering because of you. So, I demand that the bigshots on both sides stop behaving that way. [applause]

Venerable monks, I am not angry, but I have to shout a bit loudly to make myself heard in case they are deaf. [laughter] No, I am not angry, venerable monks. They are all my children. How can I be angry at them? However, I need to make them hear me. When they no longer enjoy the fanfare of victory, they say they hear me. When they do not want to hear me, they claim to be deaf. Sometime they say my words enter their heads through one ear and exit through another. They are never caught. I thus appeal to both sides to stop behaving erroneously. They should accept the Buddhist teachings and listen to the voice of Samdech Preah Khousananda in his peace march. If they listen to the chants of the venerable monks and uphold their sermons, peace and happiness will be ours. Thank you. [applause] Long live Buddhism!

Comment by Ranariddh

BK0405134094 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 May 94

[Address by First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh at the opening of the International Press Freedom Day in Phnom Penh on 3 May—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The first question is about a cease-fire and a roundtable. As all of you, ladies and gentlemen, have already been aware, after the audience, His Majesty met with both of us [Ranariddh and Hun Sen] and proposed to the royal government the cease-fire, a standstill, and the meeting with the Khmer Rouge at a roundtable. As you know, we already answered His Majesty when we saw him—not just at this point in time—that we are pleased to accept his proposal. In sum, the royal government is prepared to declare that it accepts an unconditional cease-fire, the standstill, and the proposal to set up a cease-fire observation committee with two generals representing the Khmer Royal Armed Forces [KRAF] and two others representing the Khmer Rouge group [words indistinct]. We are always ready to participate in the roundtable meeting under His Majesty's chairmanship if the cease- fire becomes secure. His Majesty said the table would not be rectangular; it would definitely be round. This is to relieve His Excellency [H.E.] Khieu Samphan's anxiety about the problem of parity.

Besides, why did we inform His Majesty that we would not go to Jakarta or Paris? Because, as the king has said, if we (?are just brought to perform at the circus), the problem will not end. We have our national pride and prestige after the general elections organized by the United Nations. Our fellow countrymen, estimated to be about 89.7 percent of the total voters, overcame all manner of obstacles to cast their vote. This is evidence of their love for liberal democracy. As we have a Constitution, a fully independent and sovereign kingdom, a national assembly, a king, a royal government, and a country, we must talk to settle Cambodia's problems. Now the Khmer Rouge issue is a Cambodian problem, so it should be discussed in Cambodia. Moreover, we have a king. As the Constitution has clearly specified, although he has not yet become our Cambodian nation's parent, the king has a great mission to reconcile and unify the nation. So the king cannot go to other places except for our country. That being the case, the royal government has proposed that if there is a roundtable, the roundtable should take place in the Kingdom of Cambodia. Moreover, the Royal Palace belongs to His Majesty, who is regarded by all Cambodians as their own parent endowed with a neutral attribute. Does the Khmer Rouge group consider the king as a nonneutral person and the royal palace a nonneutral place? This is the position of the royal government.

Besides, we should also clarify that it was I who kept talking and staying with the Khmer Rouge. It was only after the 1993 elections that I crossed to this side. Therefore, we already held a lot of rounds of talks, signed the [Paris] 23 October 1991 accord, and participated in the elections. The Khmer Rouge group had ample opportunity to return to the national community. I do believe that now it is not yet late. The Khmer Rouge, like the kingdom and the royal government, must provide an immediate answer to the most correct proposal, which takes into account the people's aspiration for peace and which considers the royal palace as a neutral base for national reconciliation. This is the message I ask the national and international radios to help convey to H.E. Khieu Samphan. [applause]

As you know, I, Ranariddh, have been despised for several months. The Khmer Rouge continues to call me the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] chairman, and now it has gone so far as to call me a French or American lackey or a mad dog. A Cambodian newspaper has even said that I have secretly met with the Khmer Rouge—Ranariddh has no secret contacts; samdech prime minister [Hun Sen] has always been aware of those meetings. Because they do not want to come, I accept to act as a dog for the sake of peace. As I secretly met with the Khmer Rouge in Bangkok, some said that Ranariddh did not care about the government's fame and honor. I was willing to see him [Khieu Samphan] and talk with the hope that we were able to put an end to Cambodia's bloodshed. In light of what you [journalists] reported to the king yesterday, it can be understood that it is the royal government—with the Khmer Rouge refusing to participate in the elections, accept the Constitution, recognize the National Assembly, lay down arms, and hold talks—which wants to wage war. This is because the government is responsible for the war, which has dragged on in our Cambodian Kingdom.

No one else is better than I am. What more should I do? Some people may say: Look! After the fall of Anlung Veng and Pailin, now he is ready to negotiate a cease-fire. Nevertheless, the national and international media have not paid attention to what I have said. I met with Khieu Samphan before the events of Phnum Malai, Anlung Veng, Pailin, and so on. I asked him to declare a cease-fire. We were ready to talk at a round or rectangular table, but a cease-fire should be declared first. This is to establish an acceptable and appropriate basis for the talks. Therefore, it is not just now that we want to talk. I wish to clarify this again.

However, Khieu Samphan's only answer was: We cannot cease firing, and Your Highness Ranariddh should understand that the Vietnamese are attacking the patriots. I then said: If you say that, there is nothing left that we can negotiate. I went to talk about the Cambodian problems, but in his answers, H.E. Khieu Samphan said the Vietnamese were attacking and that the Vietnamese were preparing the 14th dry-season offensive. In 1993, he still insisted that there was a 14th dry-season offensive. This means that talks, the elections, and the signing in Paris are all meaningless.

In sum, today we do not mean to whitewash ourselves. We still want to end the bloody war because our neighbors, as His Majesty has said, are extremely happy to see us continue to expose one another ceaselessly—the Cambodians have a bad habit of asking for help from others when they are bickering among themselves. This is what the neighbors want us to do, and this is what we have continued to do so far. For 23 years, we have never wanted to stop or repent of what we have committed.

The royal government wishes to repeatedly state that it is ready to go to not only the Royal Palace but also Pyongyang. This is because Pyongyang is His Majesty's royal palace, Pyongyang is a parcel of Cambodian land. Before they were barred from staying in the Royal Palace, but now they can stay there as they please. The reason that we did not allow H.E. Khieu Samphan to stay in the Royal Palace was that we were of the opinion that His Majesty is the Cambodian people's own parent and a neutral person and that the Royal Palace is a neutral zone. So the conflicting parties should stay away from the neutral place. However, he disagrees. Now we have agreed to let him stay in the Royal Palace if he wishes. However, his answer is that Phnom Penh, Cambodia are not the neutral zones. Anyway, we are ready to go to Pyongyang, but we can in no way allow our sacred king (?to be used by them on stage again). We ask that the Cambodian people should not be used as monkeys at (?a circus). I really don't know what more to do.

National and international media have regarded Pailin, Anlung Veng as something gigantic. I also listened to France-Inter Radio. When the KRAF captured Pailin, the radio said nothing about that. However, when the Khmer Rouge retook Pailin, it reported about it every hour. There were also interviews with experts on Cambodian affairs. I would like you to ponder a bit. The Khmer Rouge occupied Pailin since 1989. The former State of Cambodia, although it made a great deal of effort, did not try to retake Pailin. This was due to the negotiations. Afterward, even H.E. Akashi [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia chief] was not able to enter Pailin, but the KRAF could do so. I do not want to raise the circumstances under which the KRAF were obliged to retreat.

I would like to ask you to be even-handed in the treatment of the issue. Could you just refrain from saying that the KRAF are defeated everywhere? Somehow, now can they do business in Pailin?

I have seen no paper reporting about the Khmer Rouge's destruction of our Cambodia's national environment, future, and natural resources in Pailin. Has anybody talked about the Khmer Rouge's giving foreigners a free hand to commit the destruction that constitutes the most heavy burden for our nation's future? Has anybody talked about the royal government's duty as stipulated in the Constitution's Article 3, saying that no group can divide Cambodia? Has anyone ever talked about this? Blame is always placed upon the government.

I come here just to beg and clarify. It it true that we have retreated from Anlung Veng, but Ta Mok has felled hundreds of thousand cubic meters of trees and sold them to a country, namely Thailand. The government does not want to win, but it does not want to lose, either. The government is prepared to talk, cease firing, and implement a standstill. It is also prepared to send two generals [to take part in the cease-fire observation committee] and participate in talks under the correct and lofty chairmanship of His Majesty, our sacred king. Is it like that? [Ranariddh asks Hun Sen] We are two, so from time to time we should ask each other for additional advice. In my capacity as the first prime minister, I think my clarification about the cease-fire that some of you raised with His Majesty is enough. [passage omitted]

Sihanouk Urges KR To Respond

BK0305120294 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 May 94

[Message from King Norodom Sihanouk to Khieu Samphan, chairman of the party of Democratic Kampuchea, dated 3 May—read by announcer]

[Text] Excellency, I am honored to inform the party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] of the following:

1. Abiding by the most enthusiastic, unanimous demand of our beloved compatriots, in my capacity as the king of the Kingdom of Cambodia I would like to urgently beseech the Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC] and Khmer Royal Armed Forces [KRAF] and the PDK and National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK] to immediately accept my formal and solemn proposal for an immediate, complete, and unconditional cease-fire and a standstill of all current positions of both sides.

2. If this cease-fire proposal is already accepted by the RGC and KRAF and the PDK and NADK, I invite the RGC and KRAF and the PDK and NADK to immediately send me two generals of the KRAF and two other generals of the NADK to form, under my chairmanship, a cease-fire observation committee to oversee this cease-fire throughout the Cambodian territory.

3. The roundtable proposal of which your excellency has already been aware for the past few days will be held inside the royal palace in Phnom Penh or at the Cambodian palace in Pyongyang when the cease-fire throughout Cambodia becomes truly effective and concretely secure.

Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh and Samdech Hun Sen have agreed with and given their full support to this proposal since the afternoon of Monday, 2 May 1994. Presently, I am confident that your excellency will make your answer to my above proposal known to me.

Affectionately yours,

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 3 May 1994

KR 'Accept' Sihanouk's Proposal

BK0405065594 Hong Kong AFP in English 0528 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 4 (AFP)—Cambodia's Khmer Rouge [KR] guerrillas said Wednesday that they would accept a ceasefire proposed by the king, but called previous ceasefire proposals "poisonous tricks" aimed at destroying them.

King Norodom Sihanouk, speaking to an audience of monks at the Royal Palace, said he had received the long letter from Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan which criticized previous ceasefire calls while at the same time saying the king had a good idea.

"He did not say clearly whether or not he supports my proposal," King Sihanouk complained.

The letter released here said the king's proposal was a good one and that the Khmer Rouge fully support it. But it warned that the previous ceasefires proposed by the Cambodian government as a precondition for peace talks are "poisonous tricks they used repeatedly" to get the guerrillas to stop fighting so that government troops could capture more Khmer Rouge territory.

It also pointed to the failure of the ceasefire dictated by the 1991 Paris peace accords, formally ending Cambodia's civil war and bringing a UN peacekeeping operation to Cambodia to maintain the peace.

The United Nations blamed the Khmer Rouge for most of the ceasefire violations during its 18-month mandate in Cambodia. The war, still continuing primarily in the northwest, has caused 60,000 refugees to flee their homes.

"Phnom Penh is a place in the hands of the Vietnamese communists, the entente, the Vietnamese puppets and the two-headed (Cambodian) government, all of whom have a policy to destroy (us) permanently," Khieu Samphan wrote.

"Therefore, a ceasefire or a non-ceasefire depends on the situation," he said.

"The Vietnamese communists do not need a ceasefire, do not need national reconciliation, unity and peace."

Khieu Samphan said he hoped peace talks also proposed by the king could be organized abroad as soon as possible. The Cambodian government has agreed to go to North Korea for the talks, but only if the ceasefire is complete.

The Khmer Rouge maintain that Cambodia remains occupied by the Vietnamese, who invaded to oust the Khmer Rouge regime in 1978 and ruled Phnom Penh for a decade.

Khieu Samphan Responds to Sihanouk

BK0505051894 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 May 94

["Text" of 3 May Telegram from His Excellency Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, to King Norodom Sihanouk; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] I would like to express my deepest thanks to Your Majesty for sending me the message dated 3 May 1994 whose significance is as follows:

1. Calling for an immediate and unconditional general cease-fire in which each side must implement an end to activities;

2. Calling on the two sides to immediately send two generals—two from each side—to set up a cease-fire observation committee under the chairmanship of Your Majesty; and

3. A roundtable meeting will take place in the Royal Palace or in the (?Chhang Sun-on) royal residence when the cease-fire has been truly and permanently implemented across Cambodia.

I would like to be permitted to inform Your Majesty of the following:

I. I am delighted to abide by Your Majesty's formal and solemn proposal for a concrete and permanent cease-fire throughout the country because a cease-fire constitutes an initial step toward national reconciliation, peace, and genuine independence, which represent the desire of Democratic Kampuchea as well as the aspiration of the Cambodian nation and every Cambodian citizen since long ago.

II. I would like to inform Your Majesty that the cease-fire should be truly, concretely, and permanently implemented because it is the vital need of the entire Cambodian nation and people who have suffered for more than 15 years due to the Vietnamese war of aggression which continues to this day.

III. I would like to inform Your Majesty about the cease-fire issue. It is an old problem that has been discussed for years. It was raised before the existence of the Paris accord and during the Paris conference in 1989. At subsequent meetings in other places this matter was also raised. Nevertheless, it has never been implemented concretely. This has led the general public to believe that it is a maneuver or a trick repeatedly employed by the aggressors to serve their strategic purpose. For example:

A. In December 1978, Pham Van Dong [former Vietnamese prime minister] declared to the ASEAN countries that the SRV did not need to invade Cambodia. The statement was an answer to questions by [word indistinct] ASEAN spokesmen who were anxious about Vietnam's preparations to invade Cambodia. Immediately afterwards, when Pham Van Dong had not yet even taken a plane to return to Hanoi, several hundred thousand Vietnamese troops had already invaded Cambodia in an aggressively arrogant and insolent manner.

B. The 23 October 1991 Paris accord is a tremendous and vitally important document that took the world and United Nations several months or years to map out. The document has a balanced essence that could bring about a cease-fire, national reconciliation, and peace in Cambodia. Nonetheless, it has been shredded and trampled upon at will. That being the case, peace can never be restored in accordance with the accord's essence and spirit, and the flames of war have continued.

C. After the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] organized elections and the formation of a government with two prime ministers, they began to inflame an undeclared war. Apparently, they immediately attacked Democratic Kampuchea at Phnum Chhat [in Banteay Meanchey Province] and Stoung [in Kompong Thom Province] in August (?1993). Between September and November 1993, they continued to attack the people and Democratic Kampuchea at Anlung Veng without caring in the least about peace and national reconciliation, which are profoundly desired by our nation and people, and without considering the spirit and essence of the Paris accord. In January and February 1994, they continued to thunderously attack the people and Democratic Kampuchea at Anlung Veng. In March and April 1994, they continued to attack Pailin and openly declared war with Democratic Kampuchea. The two prime ministers of the two-headed government and their ministers, deputy ministers, and commanders all declared war against Democratic Kampuchea. They said they would at all costs destroy Democratic Kampuchea in northern and western Cambodia. They do not want national reconciliation and they have repeatedly raised their three conditions to destroy Democratic Kampuchea.

IV. Presently, the situation concerning national and social issues and the war situation in Cambodia continually being waged by the communist Vietnamese and their puppets and an alliance and its cronies are further deteriorated. The problem of implanting millions of old and new Vietnamese in Cambodia in accordance with the strategic goal of swallowing and turning Cambodia into a second Kampuchea Kroam has become increasingly serious. In fact, Vietnam has already swallowed half of Cambodia. As such, it does not need to spit out Cambodia or solve problems to achieve national reconciliation, unity, and peace in the country. Many social problems have seriously worsened and the economy and finance have become paralyzed. The subsistence of the two-headed government is supported only by communist Vietnamese muscle and force and the alliance's meager financial aid. Therefore, a cease-fire or a non- cease-fire depends on this situation. It is the communist Vietnamese and the alliance who are the masters, not the Cambodians. They do not need a cease-fire; do not need national reconciliation, national unity, and peace; and do not need to allow Cambodia to exist as an independent and neutral country within its territorial integrity. Because of these reasons, the cease-fire initiated by the two-headed government is not sincere. It is only a poisonous trick which they have raised on many occasions previously.

V. Regarding the issue of sending two generals to participate on the committee for overseeing a concrete, true, and permanent cease-fire under His Majesty's august chairmanship, I clearly understand that this problem is an important matter that needs to be pondered and that military personnel from both sides need to be present to achieve good results and a definite cease-fire, thereby restoring peace to Cambodia.

I believe that discussions and negotiations concerning the cease-fire, which is an important issue, should take place in a safe area. Phnom Penh is in the hands of the communist Vietnamese, the alliance, the communist Vietnamese puppets, and the two-headed government, all of whom have a policy and concrete actions, about which I have already informed Your Majesty above, to permanently destroy Democratic Kampuchea.

Evidently, on 27 November 1991, when I and H.E. Son Sen returned to Phnom Penh to participate in the implementation of the Paris accord, since all of us have the goodwill to implement the accord correctly, the communist Vietnamese and the alliance organized communist Vietnamese commandos and the cat's-paws of the Vietnamese puppet State of Cambodia to attack us. They went so far as to strike me in the head until it bled.

In sum, I understand that His Majesty, with such important work in dealing with the destiny of our Cambodian

nation and motherland, wants negotiations on the cease-fire to be held in a safe place inside or outside the country.

VI. I, like our entire nation and people, wish to express to Your Majesty my total and constant hope that one day a roundtable meeting for peace and national reconciliation will certainly take place at a neutral site inside or outside the country.

The information that I have presented to Your Majesty above ensues from Democratic Kampuchea's firm and constant stance of shouldering the responsibility for the issue of life and death of the Cambodian nation and race.

Philippines

Ramos Opens $1.2 Billion Thermal Power Plant

BK0505040394 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 1 May 94 pp 1, 8

[By E.T. Suarez]

[Text] President Ramos launched yesterday a $1.2-billion (about P [Philippine pesos] 33 billion) thermal power plant in his home province of Pangasinan capable of supplying 1,320 megawatts to the Luzon grid.

Reported to be the largest base load power station in the country, the president said that this power plant will help solve the power problem permanently and accelerate economic development.

The Chief Executive congratulated the Hopewell Group, headed by chairman Gordon Wu, for undertaking the $1.2-billion Sual project, the biggest under the build-operate-transfer (BOT) scheme.

The construction of the project is being undertaken by Consolidated Electric Power Asia, a subsidiary of the Hopewell Group which also undertook the Navotas 1 and 2 Gas Turbine Power Station projects and the 775 megawatt Pagbilao Coal-Fired Power Station project.

The president called on his provincemates to unite and help protect the environment, pointing out that the thermal plant to be constructed will have a mechanism for environmental protection.

But aside from electric power, Mr. Ramos stressed that people power is another factor in the economic development of Pangasinan.

"Let us help each other because this power plant, when it is finished, will not automatically give people power by way of jobs and supplemental income and national domestic wealth," he said. "We must have to work for that."

At a breakfast program at the session hall of the Capitol Building in Pangasinan, the president, assisted by Environmental and Natural Resources Secretary Angel Alcala, distributed checks totaling P5,053,185 to representatives of families affected by the collapse of the tailings dam of Philex Mining in Benguet.

Communist Chief Vows To Kill Sison if Arrested

BK0405131394 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 May 94 pp 1, 7

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has put out an arrest order for breakaway leader Felimon Lagman and has fielded an armed unit of the New People's Army [NPA] to take him into custody.

But Lagman, in a telephone interview with the INQUIRER, said his men are ready to kill believed CPP head Jose Ma. Sison in Utrecht, The Netherlands, if the party pushes through with its arrest order against him.

"Come and get me," Lagman said. "Our answer to that is tit for tat. Once they formalize the decision to arrest or execute me, automatically we will hit Sison in Utrecht.

"We will not retaliate against any of Sison's men in the Philippines. We will hit the head itself in The Netherlands."

In a press statement, the provisional executive committee of the Manila-Rizal branch of the CPP said the party has decided to place Lagman on trial for various crimes against "the working class, the people, and the revolution."

The statement described Lagman as a "traitor to the revolution."

A source in the committee said a team of armed partisans is now hunting Lagman, who broke off from Sison's leadership last year.

Lagman has blamed Sison's leadership for the setbacks suffered by the communist movement, including its failure to seize the chance to grab power during the EDSA [Epifanio of the Saints Avenue] uprising of 1986.

"The revolutionary proletariat rejoices at the decision of the party to put to trial the traitors to the revolution, particularly Felimon Lagman who was responsible for the near-fatal annihilation of the labor movement in Metro Manila," said the statement.

It was signed by one Nova Salvacion, presumably a pseudonym.

Salvacion said once arrested, Lagman will be immediately tried by a people's court where evidence of his alleged crimes will be presented.

"Metro Manila-Rizal proletarian revolutionaries shall furnish the people's court the litany of crimes committed by Lagman and his clique, and the evidence on hand proving the guilt of those heinous offenses," the statement said.

"(These) revolutionaries shall be eagerly waiting for the outcome of their trial," it added.

The CPP's arrest order for Lagman came weeks after the killing of Leopoldo "Ka [Comrade] Hector" Mabilangan, one of the former leaders of the NPA's Banahaw Command operating in Southern Tagalog.

Mabilangan had earlier surrendered to the government and received a P5 [Philippine pesos] million loan for a cooperative he was starting in Sto. [Santo—Holy] Tomas, Batangas, his hometown.

The command, through its spokesperson Rogelio "Ka Roger" Rosal, has claimed responsibility for the killing of Mabilangan in a churchyard in Sto. Tomas.

In a statement read over radio station DZRH, Rosal said Mabilangan had been executed for various crimes against the party and the revolutionary underground, including the abduction and killing of fellow rebels.

The killing of Mabilangan deepened the rift between opposing factions in the CPP.

During Labor Day rallies yesterday, the rift was highlighted by the holding of separate rallies by groups loyal to Sison and those who have broken off from his leadership.

The pro-Sison group held its rally at the Liwasang Bonifacio while members of the breakaway group, which had allied with the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, converged at the Luneta Grandstand.

Sison, in an earlier telephone interview with station DZMM from his base in Utrecht, said Lagman, former NPA leader Romulo Kintanar, former CPP-Visayas leader Arturo Tabara, and several other breakaway rebel leaders had been plotting to assassinate him in collaboration with the military.

Lt. Gen. Arturo Enrile, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief, as well as Lagman and Tabara, has denied Sison's charge.

Sison's allies in The Netherlands have asked their local comrades to investigate the alleged assassination plot against him.

Thailand

Reactions to U.S. Drug Probe Reported

Prime Minister Comments

BK0405150994 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Regarding the news report that the United States has issued warrants for the arrest of Thais, including a member of the House of Representatives, on charges of narcotics trafficking, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said that Thailand will have to wait for further information from the United States because no charges have been clearly stated so far. He said that if the case is confirmed, it will be the duty of the persons concerned to give explanations.

[Begin recording] [Chuan] According to the information received on past events, the issue is connected with what happened several years ago. An American was arrested on a charge of narcotics trafficking. The suspect confessed and said that he bought the drugs from Thais.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you mean he referred to Thais?

[Chuan] He referred to Thais. The U.S. narcotics suppression authorities requested our Office of Narcotics Control Board [ONCB] to check the assets of those Thais. Therefore, I assume this issue would be in consequence with the said incident. Now, we have to wait for additional information or report that the United States will provide for us. As of now, nothing has been confirmed nor denied.

[Reporter] Did the American suspect give the names?

[Chuan] Yes, he gave the names.

[Reporter] One name or many?

[Chuan] Thai names were stated. I think more than one, but I am not sure how many. The suspect also said the operations had been carried out for many years.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Chuan] Nothing. No charges have been clearly stated yet. It is the event in the United States, and no clear details have been sent to us. We have only known from news reports.

[Reporter] But now the Thai Parliament [words indistinct].

[Chuan] We must follow up on it. If it involves individuals or there is any confirmation, then it will be the duty of those persons involved to give explanations.

[Reporter] What has the ONCB been authorized to do, because this matter also affectes the image of Thailand?

[Chuan] The ONCB is following up on it to get more information. Right now we cannot give any more details than what we have received. [end recording]

Charges To Discredit Chat Thai Party

BK0505050994 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 May 94 pp 1, 3

[Text] A key coalition figure was responsible for making public the U.S. drug charges against a Chat Thai MP to discredit the biggest opposition party for fear it would replace his own party in Government, an opposition source alleged yesterday.

The source said the resurrection of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration marijuana-trafficking charges against Chat Thai MP Thanong Siriprichaphong were "timely" as they came amid speculation that the Chat Thai Party under new leader Banhan Sinlapa-acha might be considered to replace some coalition partners.

The source, who is close to both Chat Thai and Chat Phatthana leaders, said the DEA charges against Mr Thanong lodged with the Office of the Narcotics Control Board [ONCB] late last year and with the Office of the Supreme Attorney-General two months ago were "dug up and publicized" to serve the coalition party's political survival.

The DEA has been asking Thai authorities to seize the assets of Mr Thanong, nicknamed Po Pet, in Thailand under a Thai-U.S. legal agreement. His property in the U.S. has already been seized.

"It was not news today as it all happened months ago. But he was smart enough to dig it up and try to tarnish Chat Thai so his party would continue to remain with the coalition," said the opposition source.

He said Phalang Tham deputy leader Prasong Sunsiri should be asked for more information about the Thanong drug case. Dubbed Thailand's CIA chief, Foreign Minister Prasong was formerly secretary-general of the National Security Council.

Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong yesterday said the charges against Mr Thanong had tarnished the reputation of all MPs.

He said it would be up to the Chat Thai Party to issue a clarification and decide what to do with the MP.

Deputy Prime Minister Amnuai Wirawan said the incident was a personal affair but it put the reputation of the entire nation at stake.

Mr Banhan said he had asked Mr Thanong, who was somewhere in his constituency of Nakhon Phanom yesterday, to rush to Bangkok today and address a press conference to clear himself of the charges.

He said he had asked the ONCB and several other agencies about the DEA charges against Mr Thanong but none could confirm the Chat Thai MP was guilty.

The Chat Thai secretary-general who is set to assume the party leadership Saturday, said Mr Thanong had told him over the telephone he was innocent of all the DEA charges.

Mr Banhan said the charges were a personal matter involving Mr Thanong and the party would not do anything to protect him if he is found guilty.

But he said it was "possible" the whole thing was simply a rumor designed for political purposes.

Mr Banhan said he knew something about the drug scandal but could not say anything for lack of hard evidence.

"There are so many rumors in Thailand but we are never moved by them," he said.

The case was not discussed at the weekly luncheon of opposition leaders yesterday, according to Social Action Party secretary- general Chaloem Yubamrung.

SAP leader Montri Phongphanit said he wondered if the recent bombings in the South were the work of the coalition rather than the Opposition.

"I wonder if the coalition partners might be trying to topple one another through these bombings in the South. This came to me after all the accusations that the Opposition is trying to overthrow the Government," he said.

Pol Capt Chaloem said there was not a single opposition MP in the South.

Chart Thai leader Praman Adireksan complimented the police for having arrested a woman in connection with the bombing at a railway station in Nakhon Si Thammarat on April 23 which killed three people and wounded 18 others.

House Pledges Full Investigation

BK0505033894 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 May 94 pp A1, A4

[Text] The House committee which oversees MPs' conduct yesterday pledged a full inquiry into Chat Thai MP Thanong Siriprichaphong, accused by a US court of smuggling huge amounts of marijuana into the United States over a period of years.

Meanwhile, the opposition yesterday conspicuously deferred a decision on a plan to censure the government. It was not Aimmediately clear if the opposition bloc was-buying time to ponder the possible backlash from the Thanong case.

Charoen Khanthawong (Dem-Bangkok), chairman of the House committee, said the committee would formally open an investigation into the matter next Tuesday.

"This will seriously affect the (credibility of) Parliament. We must uphold the honor of Parliament by getting to the bottom of the matter and explain it to the public," Charoen said.

"In my opinion, Thanong should resign and the party to which he belongs must also take responsibility."

The committee chairman said the most severe measure which could be taken against Thanong would be for MPs to sign a motion seeking his ouster from the House of Representatives.

"But I don't think we will have to resort to such a harsh measure," he said.

Chat Thai secretary-general Banhan Sinlapa-acha yesterday said that no Thai law enforcement officials had confirmed, or denied, the allegation that Thanong had been involved in trafficking drugs to the US.

"The man himself denied he had anything to do with it," Banhan said.

"The party has yet to see if there is any hard evidence to substantiate the charge against Thanong. The way I see it, this is a personal affair. The party could not have known about it."

However, Banhan said, he had asked Thanong to explain at a press conference, probably sometime today.

He did not think the timing of the disclosure was aimed at hurting Chat Thai's reputation.

"This case could not hurt the party's credibility. We have yet to see the facts," he said.

Banhan would not say when the opposition intended to submit a no- confidence motion against the Chuan administration or which Cabinet members would be targeted in the censure. The opposition had been expected to make a decision yesterday.

Piyanat Watcharaphon, a former Social Action MP, said the Chuan government had apparently neglected to take legal action against Thanong though it had been aware of the US charges against him for more than a year.

"The question is why it was revealed just now, when the alleged wrongdoing happened a long time ago," said Piyanat, who lost his seat when he was sacked from the party.

He believed Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and other coalition leaders must have been aware of the matter but had failed to act on it.

Sources said a group of Democrat MPs plan to submit a motion seeking an official inquiry into the cases of Thanong and other MPs who have been accused of involvement in international drug trafficking.

Opposition leaders did not mention their much-heralded plan to censure the government when they emerged from a meeting at the Princess Hotel yesterday. On Tuesday they had promised a decision would be made at the meeting.

At a press conference after the meeting, opposition leaders instead criticized the government on such issues as terrorism in the South and the controversial Pak Mun Dam. They also denied allegations that some opposition leaders masterminded the southern violence in an attempt to destabilize the government.

Editorial Urges House Action

BK0505051194 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 May 94 p A6

[Editorial: "Parliament Must Take Action on Drug Charges"]

[Text] If the reactions of the country's leaders were anything to go by, Tuesday's revelation that a Thai politician is wanted on drug smuggling charges in the United States doesn't really amount to much.

Prime Minister Chuan Likphai said the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency had told him about the case in January 1993 and that he had passed the information along to the Justice Ministry.

Parliament President Marut Bunnak dismissed the allegations as "just a rumor" and said it was premature to start talking about setting up a parliamentary committee to investigate them.

Deputy Prime Minister Amnuai Wirawan, who oversees anti-narcotics agencies, said he thought the Americans had enough evidence to back up their charges. He also said the case only involved one individual and had done little damage to the country's reputation.

But Thanong Siriprichaphong is not just an individual. He is the honorable member of Parliament for Nakhon Phanom and a representative of the Thai people.

Earlier this year, as in so many previous years, Thailand was condemned in the U.S. State Department's annual narcotics report because of the "widespread" involvement of high ranking government and military officials in the drug trade.

Few people in Thailand dispute the accusations.

A senior Thai police officer recently told the Associated Press: "Who are the big drug people? Just look at the newspapers and you'll see some, giving money to charity and getting awards."

However, it wasn't until 1992 when Narong Wongwan was forced to withdraw as a prime ministerial nominee after the United States confirmed he was suspected of being involved in the drug trade that any politicians were named.

If Thai authorities agree to a seizure request, Thanong would be the first Thai MP to have assets frozen for involvement in a narcotics case.

At the moment, the U.S. charges against Thanong remain just that—allegations that have yet to be proven in court.

Nevertheless they make interesting reading.

The first charge dates back to late 1977, when Thanong was said to have arranged for a shipment of two tonnes of marijuana to the US west coast.

Six years later, he was alleged to have sold 7 tonnes of marijuana to American dealers in Mexico.

At the beginning of 1986, it is charged he signed a deal to supply 18 tonnes of marijuana to American smugglers. Later that year, he allegedly agreed to arrange a further shipment of 15 tonnes, the U.S. prosecutor's affidavit says.

Altogether, Thanong is alleged to have arranged for the smuggling of about 45 tonnes of marijuana for which he received $10.3 million in cash.

The affidavit makes for detailed reading. It lists locations of meetings, names of smuggling vessels, transaction values and more.

The evidence contained in the report was considered strong enough for a US district court to rule that Thanong's assets in the United States be seized. It is now 16 months since the DEA supplied the information to the Thai authorities.

But as of yesterday many leading law figures, including the secretary general of the Office of Narcotics Control Board Chawalit Yotmani, said they had yet to even be informed of the case by the government.

The failure of senior government officials to act on the case is at the very least another example of Chuan's aversion for controversy and at the worst, something much more sinister.

The long delay has also no doubt done considerable damage to Thailand's relationship with Washington, which is known to be increasingly critical of the country's inability to stem the drug tide.

Now that the charges are public knowledge, Chuan and parliament must act decisively. A parliamentary committee should be set up immediately and the accusations thoroughly investigated.

To do any less will only enhance the world's impression that the hallowed chambers of Thailand's parliament are a sanctuary for drug trafficking suspects.

Biographic Sketch: Thanong Under Probe

BK0405143294 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 May 94 p 13

[News feature: "The Life of Thanong Siriprichaphong"]

[Text] Thanong Siriprichaphong was born to a middle-class family on 24 February 1952 in Si Chiang Mai District, Nong Khai Province. He graduated from the University of Honolulu in the United States with a B.A. After completing his secondary education, his parents moved to Nakhon Phanom Province where they started their business of bringing consumer goods into Laos for sale and returning to Thailand with forest products and scrap iron.

During the Vietnam War, Nakhon Phanom was thronged by American G.I.'s. Therefore, it was not hard for Thanong to boost his status to that of a tycoon by sending all kinds of goods for sale to an American camp. Then, he was called Sia [tycoon] Po Pet [Thai nickname meaning duck]. As he became rich, he invested in various areas such as the Little Duck Hotel in Chiang Rai Province, and also operated tour and entertainment businesses in the Phatthaya beach resort town in Chon Buri Province. At the end of 1992, the Little Duck Group comprised 19 companies. Among them was the Little Duck Travel Agency Company which was granted the right to sell advertisement for TV Channel 9 and thus ran into controversy. The company had to face an investigation by the Counter Corruption Commission and a lawsuit demanding compensation in a private case.

In 1993, Thanong planned for a huge land and real estate development project in Chiang Mai Province. The project would see the building of a hotel, a department store, an entertainment center, an aquatic park, an Amusement park, a business center, a market, and a wholesale market, all on 300 rai of land. At present, he is in the process of entering into a joint venture with the Imperial Group in the Lat Phrao Imperial World project in Bangkok.

By doing so, business circles wonder what successes he has had to enable him to make such huge investments.

In politics, Sia Po Pet, or "Peter" as he is known in English, was elected as MP [Member of Parliament] of Nakhon Phanom Province for the first time in 1983 as a member of the Social Action Party. In 1986, he moved to the Muanchon Party led by Police Captain Chaloem Yubamrung. In that year, he stood against General Mana Rattanakoset, former leader of the Ratsadon Party in a general election in Nakhon Phanom Province and met failure for the first time. In 1988, he moved to a new constitutency to gain support from sub-district leader Kamnan Po in another election but failed again. Despite joining hands with General Mana in March, 1992, he failed once more. In September of the same year, he ran in an election in Nakhon Phanom Province as a member of the Chat Thai Party. This time, he succeeded in being elected MP for the second time. Despite of his reputation in business circles, it seems that not many people know him as an MP.

Prasong Discusses Safety Zone in Cambodia

BK0505015094 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1200 GMT 4 May 94

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri received Rupert Von Arney, visiting representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]. They discussed the refugee situation in Thailand. The UNHCR representative expressed satisfaction with the Thai Government's care of the refugees. At the meeting, the foreign minister suggested that the UN establish an area in Cambodia to receive refugees fleeing

from the fighting. The UNHCR representative accepted the suggestion for consideration.

[Begin recording] [Suwit Simasakun, Foreign Ministry Information Department director, in progress] ...replied that it may be possible to implement the idea. However, it depends on the political situation in Cambodia. This is because neither Khmer side would want the other to have access to its population. In any event, the UNHCR representative accepted the idea for consideration. [end recording]

Phnom Penh Urged To Drop 'Groundless Allegations'

BK0505054494 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 May 94 p 8

[Text] A senior Foreign Ministry official yesterday urged officials in Phnom Penh to refrain from making remarks that only serve to cause ill-feeling between Thailand and Cambodia.

"Are people dressed in black always Thai?" asked director-general Don Pramutwinai of the Foreign Ministry's East Asian Affairs Department.

"Thai rangers may wear black but they would not be so stupid as to wear their uniform while helping the Khmer Rouge," he said.

Mr Don was commenting on remarks by Cambodian Information Ministry spokesman Sieng Laprease who implied that Thais were among the foreigners dressed in black who had fought for the Khmer Rouge.

Mr Don questioned the reliability of field reports received by officials in Phnom Penh and urged them to refrain from making remarks based on them.

"Are they sure that what they say benefits Cambodia, their own situation or the attempt to build better relations with neighboring countries?" he asked.

Unsubstantiated remarks "only cause ill-feeling" and Thailand would not pay attention to groundless allegations, he said. Cambodia might want to draw attention from other countries but should be more constructive about it.

Thailand and Cambodia have agreed to settle any doubts in a diplomatic manner, he stressed.

He cited a recent phone call from Cambodian Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Sirivut to Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri.

Minister Denies Forces Unhappy at Budget Cut

BK0505035894 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 May 94 p 3

[Text] Defence Minister Wichit Sukmak yesterday dismissed as untrue a report that the armed forces are dissatisfied with this year's military budget which is half a percent less than last year's.

He said the armed forces understood the Government had problems of a higher priority to deal with.

Gen Wichit said it was unlikely all ministries could get as much money as they asked for since the Government had to emphasize other priorities such as investment for infrastructure projects.

"There are no problems with the armed forces " said the minister.

However, he said he would seek a bigger allocation for the military from the Government.

"Whether we will get it depends totally on the Government and its capacity to collect tax from people to pay for the budget," he said.

Gen Wichit said this year's military budget had increased by more than six billion baht from last year's.

Vietnam

Assembly Committee Reviews Proposed Laws

BK0305111894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 May 94

[Text] The National Assembly Judiciary Committee held a conference in Hue from 25 to 30 April to review a number of proposed laws and decrees to be presented for the National Assembly Standing Committee's consideration and approval. Attending the conference were representatives of the government Cadre Organization Committee, the party Central Committee Organization and Internal Affairs Departments, the National Assembly Economic and Budget Committee, the National Assembly Secretariat, and the People's Council and other agencies of Thua Thien-Hue Province.

The conference heard reports on the bills amending and supplementing the Law on the People's Council and People's Committee; the Law on the Election of People's Councillors; the law regarding the rights and obligations of organizations at home in using land allocated or leased to them by the state; and the law regarding the rights and obligations of foreign organizations and individuals who are granted land leases in Vietnam. The conference also reviewed the Civil Servant Code and heard a report from the chief judge of the Supreme People's Court on the court's working mechanism.

During their discussion, members of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee contributed many ideas to help the concerned agencies revise and perfect these drafts of laws and decrees, which will eventually contribute to the reconstruction of our nation..

Article Analyzes CPV's Leadership Role

BK0505111494 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 94 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Phu Trong: "The Party's Role and Leadership Methods Under Present Conditions"]

[Text] One of the issues under discussion at the midterm national party conference was the need to renovate and revamp the party. To be more specific, from the very beginning of the drive to contribute suggestions to the draft political report to be presented to the conference, party committee echelons, cadres, party members, scientists, and veteran cadres already expressed their views on this issue. They all aired heartfelt and many-sided opinions, thus reflecting their deep concern for this decisive and important task.

The conference ascertained that party leadership is an issue of principled character and constitutes the most decisive factor guaranteeing success for our country's national development based on socialist orientations. This concept is also one of the most important lessons drawn from implementing the reform process over the past many years. As our country shifts to a market-oriented economy, implements democratization to benefit society, and broadens relations with the outside world, there is a greater need to strengthen and renovate the party's leadership. We renovate the party's leadership but do not distance ourselves from those issues of principled character or negate past achievements. We renovate the party's leadership through rational policies and steps, taking into account dialectical and many-sided relations. The practical experiences drawn from a number of countries in the world indicate that just a little bit of faltering faith and lax leadership by the Communist Party will instantly create loopholes for hostile and opposition forces to move forward to disintegrate the party leadership system, seize power, and shift the country to a different path. As far as our country is concerned, the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] is the only ruling party. This is a mandate of history. The party itself has undergone a protracted and arduous struggle full of challenges and sacrifices. The administration and achievements we have today are brought about by tens of thousands of outstanding sons and daughters of the party and people who have lost their lives. As far as Vietnam is concerned, our party's leadership is an objective requirement and a necessary condition for guaranteeing social order and political stability for the cause of national construction and development.

Being the ruling party that directs society in shifting to the market-oriented economy and given the current complicated international situation, the CPV realizes very clearly its honor and responsibility toward the country and people. In its capacity as a ruling party, our party exerts leadership over and consolidates the administration to make it firm and strong. It also directs society and takes responsibility before the country and people. As a ruling party, the party represents not only the interests of the working class, but also fights for the interests of laborers as a whole and becomes the vanguard political brigade of the entire nation. Let us pose the following question: Over the past 60 years or more, who has led the people through the ups and downs of an arduous struggle and sacrificed everything for national independence and freedom as well as for the people's well-being and happiness? Today, who has worked night and day on ways to help the country overcome challenges, firmly safeguard national independence and sovereignty, make the people rich and the nation powerful, bring about justice and civilization in society, and reduce poverty in urban and rural areas? It is crystal clear that nobody other than the CPV by following the Marxist-Leninist path and Uncle Ho's ideology has constantly worked and made sscrifices for the country and people.

Under present conditions, the party's leadership role is reflected through the formulation of national development orientations and goals aimed at bringing about prosperity for the nation and people. Based on the aforementioned orientations and goals, the party directs the overall political and social systems, first of all the state apparatus, in materializing at all costs set goals and tasks. It also directs work aimed at institutionalizing and legalizing party resolutions, planning and organizing the mechanisms, training and managing cadres, overseeing the implementation of party policies and lines, and reviewing experiences drawn from real life situations and supplementing or perfecting policies and lines.... All of the aforementioned tasks have but a single objective, namely guaranteeing correct political orientations for national construction and development.

In the economic area, we must ensure that there are political characteristics in the development of our economy to ensure that the economy enjoys both a high development rate and productivity with an increasing production force and that it moves correctly in the socialist direction to limit injustice and exploitation and protects the interests of laborers. This must be manifested not only at the central management level, but also in each party cell. Each party installation and every cadre and party member is responsible for a thorough understanding of the party's political direction in the all-around socioeconomic activities. This is a function that cannot be done by anybody else.

The paramount responsibility of party committees at all levels is to lead, control, and strive for efficient implementation of party lines and policies to ensure that the activities of all economic sectors and social organizations are in line with the socialist direction. Party committees, primary party organizations, and party members in joint ventures and private business are responsible for leading the people and public organizations in bringing party resolutions and state laws into life. They must protect the legitimate rights and interests of workers and laborers. Any party committee or party organ which does not fulfill these tasks is not correctly carrying out its functions and duties.

After several years of reform process, our party's leadership and working attitude, from the central to grassroots levels, have improved greatly in the direction of becoming more democratic, principled, attached to the grassroots, and practical. They have ensured both a close and efficient party leadership and have also developed the positive role of state organs and mass organizations. However, we must admit that the management quality and operational efficiency of many party committees are not on par with requirements in the new situation. Their organizational mechanism is still heavy, bulky, and overlapping and they are slow to improve their management and working attitude. Many places, especially in the grassroots, are having difficulties differentiating the functions and duties of the party from the government. In addition to the tendency to heighten the party role to cover everything, there is also a tendency to lighten and lessen the party role.

In the current situation, renovating the party's leadership role means that it must correctly carry out its leading role at the same time as efforts to strongly develop the role of state organs, economic units, and mass organizations. The party committees must not cover and perform the administration management and coordination tasks.

The party's leadership over the government is to make sure that our government is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people and to make it strong and efficient in which it will actively operate in accordance with the functions and authorities outlined by law, correctly implement the party line and conception, and closely associate with the public. A socialist government is basically different from a bourgeois government to the point that the former is not the boss standing above and dominating the people. It is the highest organ under the leadership of the Communist Party to represent the right to mastery of the people, who fundamentally consist of workers, peasants, and intellectuals.

The leadership of the party does not mean that the party will substitute for the government in performing state management and executing administration work, or on behalf of the people to exert a mastery role over the government. The party is there to develop all creative public potential and educate and organize the people to build their own government and to use that government to transform society and engage the country in the socialist construction undertaking. The party and state guarantee and implement the people's right to mastery and to work for the public interest according to their functions and methods.

At present, there are conspiracies to divide the party and state, as well as oppose the party and state against the public in order to eliminate the party leadership, overthrow the government, and annihilate our socialist regime. We must heighten our vigilance against these conspiracies.

We cannot separate or oppose the party and state, nor can we identify the party with the state. The party leads the state and the political system, but, at the same time, it is a part of the political system and a member of the Fatherland Front. The party provides guidance for forming the Constitution and the law, and at the same time it operates in conformity with the Constitution and the law. Party cadres and members are not above the law and they do not work outside the bounds of the law.

The party leads other organizations in the political system not only by its lines, but also in organizational structure under the principle of democratic centralism and the principle of collective leadership and individual responsibility. The party exerts its leadership through the party organization—not through individual party members—by collective decisions and by keeping watch, providing guidance, and checking to encourage the good and correct wrongdoings. The party provides concrete guidance, but it does not get into the details of official duties and it does not issue orders. It leads by democratic methods, not by totalitarianism and arbitrariness.

The party also needs to renovate the content of its activities and working method to become more democratic, disciplined, and active. It must reduce the number of meetings to intensify its control work, mingle at the grass roots, and stay close to the masses.

Party members are deployed in state organs, economic units, and mass organizations to work according to the party's platform and lines and by the principle of democratic centralism. They must implement party resolutions in an exemplary way, strictly observe state law, and regularly motivate and persuade the public to follow suit.

The party mechanism also needs to improve to make it lighter and more active, efficient, and suitable to the new management structure. This can be carried out satisfactorily only when it is done carefully on the basis of reviewing all organizational models and further concretizing the management method in each level, sector, and different form of grassroots organization. This should be done only after careful study and calculation to avoid unsound "separation" and "integration," which causes waste and chaos.

With a thorough understanding of the reform principle and direction outlined by the seventh national party congress and the midterm national party conference, and the active and uniform execution of measures to renovate and reorganize the party, we will definitely enhance the leadership role and fighting power of the entire party, thus meeting the goal of reforms and the expectations of the public.

Government Establishes New District in Kon Tum

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[Summary] On 24 March [date as heard], the government issued Decree No. 29 on establishing Dac Ha

District of Kon Tum Province. The district was established on the basis of incorporating two villages of Dac To and Dac Lay with four villages of Kon Tum city.

Dac Ha has almost 75,000 hectares of natural land and a population of more than 29,800. It has seven administrative units.

Vietsovpetro's Production Rises in First Quarter

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[Text] Hanoi VNA May 4—Vietsovpetro is on target to record yet another substantial production increase this year reporting output 1 per cent above its scheduled plan in the first quarter. This year, vietsovpetro plans to tap 6.9 million tonnes of crude oil, an increase of 600,000 tonnes over last year's figure, while setting a target of 50 million tonnes from now to 2000. To reach that goal, vietsovpetro has invested hundreds of millions of dollars in the purchase of new drilling vessels, 155,000 tonne tankers, while renewing derrick equipment.

Preparations are being made to begin the operation in the second oilfield, nearby Rong (Dragon) within this year. Two rigs have been set up and six wells have been sunk on this new field. Bach Ho (white tiger) is the first oilfield to begin commercial production in the country: vietsovpetro has already pumped over 14 million tonnes of crude oil from white tiger oilfield. Vietsovpetro is a joint venture between Vietnam and the former Soviet Union, and has been operating since 1986.